[TEN PAGES.]

The Bombay Gazette.

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LISHED MONTHLY PRICE ANNAS 8.
THE INDIAN RAILWAY
TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
The Best and Most Complete Guide in India.
Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways; Steam Boats, and Daks, Places of Interest—Inland and along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic Information, &c., &c.
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
"Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

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BRAND Milk

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PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY

...TH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing.	Steamer.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with.	Tons.
P.M.				
5 July	CALEDONIA...	7558	.....	.....
8th ,,	PENINSULAR...	5294	MONGOLIA	9905
22nd ,,	ARCADIA.....	6003	.....	.....
29th ,,	ORIENTAL.....	5281	MARMORA	10669
5th Aug.	ARABIA	7593	.....	.....
12th ,,	PENINSULAR...	5294	CHINA	7912
19th ,,	PERSIA	7951	.....	.....
26th ,,	ORIENTAL	5284	MOLDAVIA.....	9905
2nd Sept.	EGYPT	7912	.....	.....
9th ,,	PENINSULAR...	5294	MACEDONIA ...	10512
16th ,,	CALEDONIA ...	7558	.....	.....
23rd ,,	ORIENTAL	5284	VICTORIA	6923
30th ,,	MALTA	6064	.....	.....

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.
Passengers for Brindisi tranship to a connecting steamer at Port Said.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M. on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Port of Destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 12 and 12-30 o'clock P.M. for Medical Inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on Board the Mail Steamer unless so examined, and conveyed thence in the Company's Steam Barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on Board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly usually on TUESDAYS, taking Passengers for the Straits, China, and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals calling at ports en route.

FRANK RITCHIE,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company,
Bombay, 30th May, 1905.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY GROOM & CO.,
BOMBAY,

PASSENGERS booked without charge, and on Favourable Terms. Berths carefully selected.
SLEEPING CAR and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
RAILWAY OFFICIALS and MISSIONARIES booked at Reduced Rates.
PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND via JAPAN and AMERICA by the Canadian Pacific, Occidental and Oriental and Pacific Mail Routes.
HANDBOOK giving Details of Fares, &c., and List of Sailings by all Lines sent free on application.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
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PACKAGES cleared or shipped.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS and SOVEREIGNS at current rates.

Calcutta Agents.—GRINDLAY & Co.
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COMPAGNIE DES
MESSAGERIES MARITIMES
FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY.
VILLE de la CIOTAT ...	6850	Ellegoe	13th July 1905.
KARKA.....	4435	Heitler	10th Aug. 1905.
KARA.....	4876	Sonnitz.....	7th Sept. 1905.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS

RETURN TICKETS can be made available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Rates.

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT,
AND THE FAR EAST TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

Vessel.	Tons.	Captain.	To Sail on or about
DUMBEA	6218	Boyer	22nd July 1905,
AUSTRALIEN.....	6812	Varron.....	19th Aug. ,,

RETURN FARES TO AUSTRALIA.

Available for 24 months.
1st Class Rs. 745, 2nd class Rs. 535, 3rd class Rs. 295.
For further Particulars apply to
P. de BURE, Agent.
97, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH
THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

BOMBAY TO TRIESTE VIA ADEN, SUEZ AND PORT SAID.

DIRECT LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on
IMPERATOR...	F. Mosca	4,119	1st Oct, 1905.

PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE.....	Rs. [illegible]	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

Takes Passengers to East African Ports with transhipment at Aden.

ORDINARY LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about.
FRANZ FERDINAND.	C. Matcovich.....	6,056	20th July 1905,
† NIPPON	Seich	6,316	27th ,,
† CHINA	S. Tomanovich....	6,009	26th Aug. 1905

† Will call at Suez.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck
TRIESTE OR VENICE.....	Rs. 400	Rs. 150

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE AVAILABLE FOR ANY PERIOD WITHIN TWO YEARS.

1st Class, Rs. 900. 2nd Class Rs. [illegible] Saloon Rs. 600

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued Via Trieste, thus St. Gothards and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyds and the [illegible] Voyage by the Messageries Maritimes at the [illegible] fares.

Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another Steamer of the Company which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO JAPAN VIA COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
PERSIA	P. Craglietto	5,893	27th July.

For further particulars regarding Passages, Apply to
L. FONDA, Acting Agent.
Rozoon House, 54, Church Gate Street, Fort Bombay.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.
Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KARACHI.

T. S. "LINGA," 2,171 tons, on FRIDAY, 7th July, from the Victoria Dock, Wall No. 14 Shed, on arrival of English Mail.

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "MADURA," 1,956 tons, on TUESDAY 4th July, at 10 a.m., from the Victoria Dock, Wall No. 14 Shed, calling at, weather permitting, Karachi, Pasni, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bahrein Bushire and Busreh.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH.

T. S. "LAMA," 2,171 tons, on THURSDAY, 6th July, from the Victoria Dock, Wall No. 14 Shed, calling (for Mails and Passengers) at Muscat, Bushire, Kowelt and Mahomerah, also taking Passengers and cargo on through bookings to Baghdad.

FOR EAST AFRICA.

S. S. "PUTIALA," 2,998 tons, on or about 4th July, calling at Aden, Mombasa and Zanzibar.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "SIRDHANA," 2,729 tons, on or about 5th July.

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
Agents.
Bombay, 1st July, 1905.

KING, KING & CO.,
BANKERS and EAST INDIA AGENTS,
BOMBAY.

PASSAGES ENGAGED and best available berths secured at lowest rates obtainable by P. and O. and all other Steamers free of charge of Commission.

Latest List of Sailings, Fares and Handbook of information furnished by return of post on application.

SPECIAL REDUCED FARES for Railway Officials, Missionaries and Family Parties obtained.

Special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers travelling 2nd Class by P. and O.

Every assistance rendered to Passengers on arrival in Bombay. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and Shipped.

Special Agents of the Firm meet all Steamers at Brindisi and Marseilles.

Packages of every description received for Despatch as Cargo to MESSRS. HENRY S KING & Co., London, or MESSRS. KING, BAILLIE and Co., Liverpool.

Freight and Marine Insurance at the Lowest Rates. Quotations furnished on application

KING HAMILTON & Co.,
CALCUTTA.

HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

MAY 1st 1905.

ALL PREVIOUS ISSUES ARE HEREBY CANCELLED.

ELLERMAN LINES OF STEAMERS,

From BOMBAY via KARACHI TO LONDON (via MARSEILLES or GENOA); LIVERPOOL and other Ports.

The following Sailings are subject to alterations :—

Class.	Steamer.	Tons.	Commander	Sailing from Liverpool.	Due at Port Said about.	Due Bombay about.	Leave Bombay.
				1905	1905	1905	1905
B	Merton Hall	4331	* Prowse	9th Jun.	22nd Jn.	6th July.	11th Jul.
B	Aston Hall.	3627	* M'Fee	24th ,,	7th July	21st ,,	28th ,,
B	City of Edinburgh.	6235	* Whish	8th July.	20th ,,	3rd Aug.	8th Aug.
B	Branksome Hall	1500	* Hood	18th ,,	30th ,,	13th ,,	18th ,,

Steamers marked * have no Electric Light.

All the A class Steamers carry Surgeon and Stewardess and are fitted with Electric Fans and Light.

For Passage and further Particulars apply to

KILLICK, NIXON & Co.,
Agents, ELLERMAN LINES OF STEAMERS,
BOMBAY.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA
FLORIO AND RUBATTINO UNITED COMPANIES.

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA direct or BRINDISI and VENICE.

(transhipping at PORT SAID).

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
R. RUBATTINO.....	4,580	X	15th July 1905.
D. BALDUINO	4,589	G. Canepa.....	15th Aug. 1905.
R. RUBATTINO.....	4,589	M. Saporiti ..	15th Sept. 1905.

RATES TO THE ABOVE PORTS INCLUSIVE OF WINE AND BEER.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class
Single tickets.....	600	Rs. 350	Rs. 180
Return tickets available 2 years	,, 900	,, 525	

Through and Return Tickets to LONDON on application. Through tickets to New York in connection at Naples or Genoa with the Company's weekly service. 1st Class, Rs. 815; 2nd Class, Rs. 605. Special Rates for Missionaries. Passengers for Europe have the option of going via Genoa and returning via Venice or vice versa, and can break their curney at any port en route.

BOMBAY TO SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
CAPRI.....	6,000	G. Belsito	17th July 1905.
ISCHIA	6,000	A. Cogliolo.....	17th Aug. 1905.

Excellent accommodation. SALOON Fares to SINGAPORE Rs. 165, and to HONGKONG Rs. 220.

F. CROCCO, Agent.
Horaby Road, No. 59.

SEND YOUR ADDRESS in full and you will get by Return Post an excellent BOOK 100 pages, GRATIS, post paid, to guide your Health, Wealth and Prosperity.

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MANISHANKER GOVINDJI,
ATANK NIGRAH PHARMACY,
JAMNAGAR KATHIAWAR.

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VERY SUITABLE FOR PRESENTS.
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A NEW VARIETY TO HAND.
SPECIALLY SELECTED.

PARTRIDGE CANES, CROOK PIMENTO, BAKU CANE, REAL WHANGHEE, CRUTCH MANORAS, CUMMA ASH, EBONY CROOKS, & OTHER VARIETIES.

FROM RS. 3 TO RS. 30.

HOAR & CO., The GENTS' OUTFITTERS, BOMBAY.

ASIA'S LEADING HOTEL,

THE
TAJ MAHAL HOTEL.

REDUCED MONSOON RATES.

RESIDENTS will be charged at the Rate of Rs. 180 only per month.

THE TAJ MAHAL
CONFECTIONERY
OVERLOOKING
BOMBAY HARBOUR and the APOLLO BUNDER.

A HAVEN
OF REST AND COOLNESS,
No better afternoon resort in Bombay for the Hot Weather. ELECTRIC FANS all day.

AFTERNOON TEA DAINTILY SERVED.

OUR SPECIALITY
TAJ MAHAL ICES,
HIGH CLASS FRENCH AND ITALIAN PASTRY,
As well as Fancy Sweets of innumerable varieties made fresh daily by an expert European Confectioner.

A great variety of COOLING CUPS and DAINTY DRINKS available at all hours.

CATERING
For large and small parties undertaken. All orders however small will receive prompt attention
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THE TAJ RESTAURANT.

ON THE SAME PREMISES
Excellent meals are served A LA CARTE from 10 A. M. to 10 P. M.

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Open for Gentlemen from 7 A. M. to 5 P. M.

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PUBLISHED WEEKLY
ON THE DEPARTURE OF ENGLISH MAIL
28 Pages of the "Pall Mall Budget" size, containing all the information of the previous week, carefully arranged. Army Orders, &c.
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MOTOR CAR WATCHES

SOUND, Keyless Lever movement guaranteed to withstand the rough wear which, a watch fitted to a Motor Car must necessarily receive. Fitted with atmospheric compensation balance and brequet hairspring. The latter prevents displacement of Hairspring in the event of severe blow or fall. 2½ inch dial. Nickel case.

The Watch is supplied with perfect fitting Nickel Case with Screw Holes for attaching to Car, the angle at which back is cut brings dial of Watch prominently before Car occupants.

8—DAY. RS. 45
30—HOUR. RS. 35.
WARRANTED FOR TWO YEARS.
CAREFULLY ADJUSTED AND REGULATED.

MARCKS AND CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

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Sole Agents :—F. S. MADON & CO.
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ANTI-MALARIAL PILLS)
SAFEST AND SURE.
BOWMAN'S

TRY! TRY!! TRY !!!
DR. SPOONER HART'S

1. PREPARED MEAL No. 1 for DOGS. 2. PREPARED MEAL No. 2 for PUPPIES
3. BISCUITS for DOGS. 4. PREPARED FOOD for POULTRY.
5. "NUTRIENT" (a rich Fluid Food given with the ordinary Food for HORSE and CATTLE).

1. Every Dog owner should use Dr. Spooner Hart's Prepared Meal No. 1 for Dogs, a staple diet of great value and equally suitable for all classes.
Re. 1-0 per 10-lb bag.

2. PREPARED MEAL No. 2 for PUPPIES.—This will be found "par excellence" the Food for them. Being soft and nutritious, Puppies thrive and fatten upon it and there is no fear of worms developing in the bowels (which Puppies are so liable to when fed on other materials) whilst they are on this food
Re. 1-0 per 10-lb. bag.

3. BISCUITS for DOGS.—An appetising staple diet for Sporting and other Dogs, and of great value to Shikar Parties, being easy of transport.
Rs. 2-0 per 10-lb. bag.

4. PREPARED FOOD for POULTRY.—Will double the profit of laying Birds and greatly increase the weight of Birds for the table, and is protective against disease.
Re. 1-0 per 20-lb. bag.

5. "NUTRIENT."—A fattening, conditioning fodder adjunct of distinction and unequalled value for maintaining condition. Horses and Cattle will fatten on it in a few days.
Rs. 3-0 per tin, with full directions.

R. [illegible] ART BROS.
CALCUTTA.

COOK'S HOTEL COUPONS ACCEPTED.
A FIRST CLASS FAMILY HOTEL.
COMMANDS A SPLENDID VIEW OF THE MAIDAN.
UNDOUBTEDLY THE HEALTHIEST AND MOST ACCESSIBLE LOCALITY IN CALCUTTA.
Every BEDROOM has a BATHROOM Attached.
ELECTRIC FANS AND LIGHTS.
Telegrams and Letters receive prompt attention.
CONTINENTAL HOTEL,
CALCUTTA.
TABLE D'HOTE RESERVED FOR HOTEL RESIDENTS AND THEIR GUESTS.
RESTAURANT a LA CARTE and PRIVATE DINING ROOMS on the Ground floor, with separate entrance. No public bar kept.
SPACIOUS PAVILION, SPECIALLY INTENDED FOR LADIES,
REPLETE WITH EVERY COMFORT AND CONVENIENCE.
F. A. BOSCOLO. Proprietor.

MONGINI BROTHERS.

FINEST ITALIAN CONFECTIONERY.

	Rs. as.
VENCHI'S CARAMELLE MIGNON (with Fruit Gelatine)...	1 12 per lb.
VENCHI'S DRAGEES (Imitation Pears, Cherries, Hazelnuts, Beans etc)	1 12 ,,
VENCHI'S ROCK DROPS, SATINES, FOURRES, etc...	1 12 ,,

or in Small Pocket Flasks As. 8 each and in Large size patent air-tight Glass Jars Rs. 3-12 and Rs. 7.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF
DESSERT CHOCOLATES
CHOCOLATE COINS, MEDALS,
CIGARETTES, ETC., ETC.
UP-COUNTRY ORDERS PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO
MONGINI BROTHERS.
MANUFACTURING CONFECTIONERS AND CATERERS,
25-27, CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY.
TELEPHONE NO. 325.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

THE ANCHOR LINE S.S. "BOHEMIA," has ARRIVED from GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL, and DISCHARGES in the VICTORIA DOCK. CONSIGNEES are requested to PRESENT their BILLS of LADING for our COUNTERSIGNATURE, and to TAKE DELIVERY of their GOODS without delay.

Packages exceeding 30 cwts. in weight will be landed on the Quay at the risk and expense of Consignees, unless Boats are sent alongside to take delivery without delay.

Consignees are hereby expressly notified that all claims for damage must be adjusted by the Steamer's Surveyor before the Goods are removed from the Landing Shed. The Undersigned decline all responsibilities in respect of Goods removed to the Uncleimed Warehouse. All claims must be presented before the sailing of the Steamer, otherwise none will be entertained.

Captain MACFADYEN will attend every morning.

W. & A. GRAHAM & CO., Agents.

Graham's Buildings, Bombay, 1st July, 1905.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

NOTICE.

CONSIGNEES, of IRON and STEEL, ARRIVED per HANSA LINE S.S. "LOWENBURG," No. 10, Shed, Victoria Dock, are hereby informed that their consignments ex above Vessel, are ready for delivery.

JOHN HAND,
Superintendent, Port Trust Docks.

Dated 3rd July, 1905.

THE JAMES GREAVES MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that an INSTALMENT (on account of, and in anticipation of, a Dividend) of Rs. 25 per share for the half-year ended 30th June, 1905, has been declared and made PAYABLE on and after the 17th July, 1905, to Shareholders whose names are on the Register on the 10th July, 1905.

NOTICE is also given that the TRANSFER BOOKS will be CLOSED from the 10th to 15th July, 1905, both days inclusive,

By Order of the Board.

GREAVES, COTTON & Co., Secretaries, Managers, and Agents.

Bombay, 1st July, 1905.

THE CONNAUGHT MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that an INSTALMENT (on account of, and in anticipation of, a Dividend) of Rs. 25 per Share of Rs. 500 paid up, and Rs. 12-8-0 per Shares of Rs. 250 paid up, for the half-year ended 30th June, 1905, has been declared and made PAYABLE on and after the 17th July, 1905, to Shareholders whose names are on the Register on the 10th July, 1905.

NOTICE is also given that the TRANSFER BOOKS will be CLOSED from the 10th to 15th July, 1905, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board,

GREAVES, COTTON & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 1st July, 1905.

THE HOWARD AND BULLOUGH MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that an INSTALMENT (on account of, and in anticipation of, a Dividend of Rs. 25 per share for the half-year ended 30th June, 1905, has been declared and made PAYABLE on and after the 17th July, 1905, to Shareholders whose names are on the Register on the 10th July, 1905.

NOTICE is also given that the TRANSFER BOOKS will be CLOSED from the 10th to 15th July, 1905, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board,

GREAVES, COTTON & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 1st July, 1905.

NOTICE.

ESTATE OF JOHN NATHANIEL CLEVELAND BEYTS DECEASED.

PURSUANT to Section 42 of Act XXVIII of 1863 of the Legislative Council of India entitled "the Trustees and Mortgagees Powers Act, 1866" Notice is hereby given that all persons being CREDITORS of or otherwise having any CLAIMS upon or against the estate of JOHN NATHANIEL CLEVELAND BEYTS, a Purser, (Retired) of His Majesty's Indian Navy, deceased, late of 5 Percy Place, Bath in the County of Sommerset, England, who died at 5, Percy Place, Bath aforesaid on or about the 28th day of November, 1901, and letters of Administration (with the Will annexed) of the property and credits of the said deceased were on the 28th day of June, 1905, granted by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay to James Begbie Kerr, the Secretary and Treasurer of the Bank of Bombay and the duly constituted attorney of JANE CLEMENTINE BOWLEY, the surviving Executrix, named in the Will of the said deceased (for her use and benefit and limited until she shall come in and obtain Probate of the said Will) granted to her from the said High Court) having effect throughout the Province of Bombay are hereby required to send to the undersigned Solicitors for the said Administrator, at their Office No. 20 Esplanade Road, within the Fort of Bombay in writing their names and addresses and particulars of the claims upon or against the estate of the said deceased within one calendar month from the date hereof at the expiration of which time the said Administrator will hand over the estate to the persons entitled thereto having regard only to the claims of which he shall then have notice.

All persons indebted to the estate of the said deceased or having property belonging to him are required to pay their debts or hand over such property to the said Administrator.

—Date this 1st day of July, 1905.

CRAWFORD, BROWN & Co., Administrator's attorneys.

NOTICE.

CAPTAIN G. H. FARRELL, M.R. C.V.S., (Lond.), Watson's Annexe, Bombay, will be glad to select Racers, Polo Ponies, Chargers, Hacks, Carriage Horses, etc., for Up-country or Local Purchasers. All animals will be thoroughly examined as to soundness before purchase. Captain Farrell has had the unique advantage of having examined over 60,000 Russian Cobs which were shipped to South Africa during the Boer War and moreover to have been associated for upwards of 15 years with the late Mr. Ali Abdoolah, who was recognised to be one of the best, if not the best judge in India of Arab Horses, and he feels sure that anyone entrusting him with a commission for the purchase of any class of animal will be well pleased with the result.

Captain FARRELL confines himself solely to Professional work and has no connection whatever with any commission stables nor does he do any dealing in horses.

"THE RULERS AND THE RULED."

A criticism of the Demands of the National Indian Congress

BY

NASRULLAH KHAN OF SACHIN

Can be had from the following firms :—

Messrs D. B. TARAPOREWALLA & Co., Meadows Street Fort, Bombay.

Messrs. KHAN BAHADUR G. M. MUNSHI & SONS, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay.

PRICE ANNAS 8.

TO SMOKERS.

JUST in hand the following BRAND CIGAR is mild and flagrant and we recommend to every smoker only the following 4 brands :—

LA PARLA de ORIENT, Rung Victoria, per box 100	11 0
High Life in the East, per box 50	4 0
Landress, per box 100	6 0
2A Habano per box 100	4 8

And always in stock the following EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES by Anonymous Society, Aden; Messrs. VAFIADIS & Co., D. MACROPOLO & Co., J. PETRINO and Co., and other well known manufacturers.

UP COUNTRY ORDERS by V. P. P.

PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION.

E. E. GOREY & GO.,
NAVAL TAILORS, TOBACCONISTS, SMOKER'S REQUISITES.
OPPOSITE SOUNDY & Co.
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SPECIAL SHORT ADVTS.

Only Advertisements for Clerks, Servants, &c., Houses to Let, and Goods for Sale or Wanted, are accepted in this Column.

RATES.—(Cash only.) Three lines, per insertion. One Rupee. Every additional line, Eight Annas. REPLIES will be sent "BEARING unless amount to cover postage is previously paid.

"CLARESQUE" PLATE POWDER,—Produces a polish like new on Jewellery, Silver Goods Plate and Clear Metals. Guaranteed free from Mercury. Trial Samples gratis on application. Per tin, Annas 12, per dozen Rs. 8. We recommend it.—MARCUS and Co., Ltd., Bombay and Poona.

ARRIVAL OF NEW GOODS :—We are now showing an excellent and choice selection of E.P. Ware, Cutlery, Crockery, Table and Bed Linens, Cretonnes, etc. Inspection invited. M. BRESLAUER & Co., Church Gate Street, Bombay.

FOR SALE a Good Rubber-tyred VICTORIA, a BROWN WALER MARE, quiet, with pace, set English Harness, nearly new, Rs. 1,200. COPPLESTONE, 15, Marine Lines.

SOMETHING NEW IN BOMBAY.—PORTRAIT PAINTING in oils on Photographic Basis as good as canvas. RAJA DEEN DAYAL & SONS have secured the services of a Special European Artist who is an expert in this class of painting, and has done plenty of work for the Royalty at Home. Terms nearly half the usual in this style. Please come and inspect a few samples & satisfy yourself.—RAJA DEEN DAYAL & SONS, Nippon Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

AN ENGLISHMAN (Journalist) Newly arrived is anxious to find QUARTERS as PAYING GUEST with English family (no boarding houses. Box No. 67 S., care of "Bombay Gazette."

ENGLISHMAN, highest references, desires APPOINTMENT in any respectable capacity.—TRADESMAN," Care of this Office.

WANTED a FIRST CLASS CARRIAGE INSPECTOR, for Sealdah Station, Calcutta. Pay Rs. 250—15—280. Free quarters. Apply by letter only with copies or certificates to LOCO. SUPERINTENDENT E. B. S. Railway, Kanchrapura.

WANTED LESSONS in English by a European Gentleman, Only English Ladies need apply. Box, 800, ADVT. DEPT., "Bombay Gazette."

WANTED FOREIGNERS, who want to learn English to talk and write. Hindustani also taught. Terms moderate. Attendance at home any time during day. Apply to Box "No. 1234, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Gazette."

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LIFE INSURANCE.—Mr. E. P. HENDERSON, I. C. S., retd., is anxious that no applications for advice should be posted to him from India between 15th July and 15th August next, except as to any cases regarding which delay would be prejudicial. Urgent business will however, be attended to as usual. 42 Leicester Gardens London W.

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SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTIES AT LOWER COLABA, BENGALPURA STREET AND BHANDARWADA ROW.

In the High Court of Judicature at Bombay, Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction.

Suit No. 539 of 1902.

Ally Mahomed Rahimtoola, of Bombay, Khoja Mahomedan inhabitant, by his next friend and mother Fatmabai, widow of Rahimtola Ebhrahim, residing at Tandel Street, otherwise called Durga Mohalla out of Fort .....

Vs.

1. Moolbai, widow of Ebhrahim Peer Mahomed, residing at Pedler Road out of Fort. 2 Vali Mahomed Peer Mahomed, Merchant, residing at Pedler Road, aforesaid and others ..... Defendants.

Particulars and conditions of sale relating to the immovable properties to be put up for sale by Public Auction in three Lots on the days and hours herein after mentioned by Messrs. Bennet and Co., Auctioneer, by the direction of the 1st and 2nd Defendants abovenamed as executors of the last will and Testament of the late Ebhrahim Peer Mahomed and in Pursuance of the Decree in the abovenamed Suit bearing date the 28th day of February, 1903, the following properties:—

Lot No. I.—Consisting of Plots A, B, and C, on WEDNESDAY, the 19th day of July, 1905, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, on the premises.

Lot No. I.—Plot A.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate at Lower Colaba Road, without the Fort in the City of Bombay, fronting the said Road on the west side thereof in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 1677 square yards or thereabouts, registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue along with Plots B and C under Old Survey Nos. 245, 251, and New Survey No. 9365, and assessed in the books of the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes along with Plot B. under Street Nos. 128-130, Ward Nos. 240-241, and bounded as follows:—That is to say, on or towards the north by the property of Abdul Papha and Bai Jannai Jamal, on or towards the south by the said Plot B, on or towards the east by the said Lower Colaba Road leading to the Light House, and on or towards the west by Wodehouse Road formerly called Queens Road and Back Bay Road.

Lot No. I.—Plot B.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate at Lower Colaba Road without the Fort in the City of Bombay, fronting the said Road, on the west side thereof in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay containing by admeasurement 2103 square yards or thereabouts, and Registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue along with Plots A and C. under old survey Nos. 245, 251, and new survey Nos. 9365 and assessed in the Books of the Collector of Municipal rates and taxes along in the plot A under Street Nos. 128-130, Ward Nos. 240-241, and bounded as follows:—That is to say, on or towards the north by the said Plot A, on or towards the south by the said Plot C, on or towards the east by the said Lower Colaba Road leading to the Light House, and on or towards the west by Wodehouse Road formerly called Queen's Road and Back Bay Road.

Lot No. I.—Plot C.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground together with the messuage, tenement, or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate at Lower Colaba Road without the Fort in the City of Bombay, fronting the said Road on the west side thereof in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 1526 square yards or thereabouts, and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue along with Plots A &B under Old Survey Nos. 245,251, and New Survey No. 9365, and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal rates and Taxes under Street Nos. 122,121,120, 126a, and Ward Nos. 236-37-33-39, and bounded on or towards the north by the said Plot B on or towards the south by the Government Military Quarters for the Ordnance Department, on or towards the east by the said Lower Colaba Road leading to the Light House, and on or towards the west by Wodehouse Road, formerly called Queen's Road and Back Bay Road.

Lot No. II.—Consisting of Plots A and B on THURSDAY the 20th day of July, 1905, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon on the premises.

Lot No. II.—Plot A.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground, with the messuage, tenement or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate, lying and being on the west side of Bengalpura Street, and on the south side of Shaikally Janjikar Street, in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, in the Island of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 321 square yards or thereabouts, and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old Nos. 422, 552, 553, New Nos. 6088, 6206, Old Survey Nos. 13-814, 823,824, 822 and New Survey Nos. 2335,2336 and in the books of the Collector of Municipal Assessment under old Nos. 2041 and now under B. Ward Nos. 1554, Old Bengalpura and 1841 Janjikar Street, and Street Nos. 86, Old Bengalpura and 253/83 and 255,57 Janjikar Street and bounded as follows:—That is to say: On or towards the east by the said Old Bengalpura Street, on or towards the west partly by the sweeper's passage and partly the property of Balaji Matra Bhandaree, on or towards the north partly by the Shaikally Janjikar Street and partly by the property of the said Balaji Matra Bhandaree and on or towards the south by the property of Noorul Syed Abdoola Syed Mukhji.

Lot No. II.—Plot B.

All that piece of land containing by admeasurement 179 square yards or thereabouts, be the same a little more or less, registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under old Nos. 430, new No. 9367, Old Survey No. 244,813, New Survey No. 232, assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under B Ward No. 1563, Street Nos. 72-76, situate at and on the wests side of Old Bengalpura Street, in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, and bounded on or towards the east by the said Old Bengalpura Street, on or towards the west by the sweeper's passage, on or towards the north by the property of Borah Allarfa Tamboowalla and on or towards the south by the property of Borah Sheptoola Jeeva.

Lot No. III.—On FRIDAY, the 21st day of July, 1905, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon on the premises.

All those four pieces or parcels of Government land or ground with the messuage, tenement or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate, lying and being at Bhandarwada Row, without the Fort of the Island of Bombay, in the district of Bombay, fronting on the north side of the said Bhandarwada Row, which said pieces of land containing by admeasurement 687 square yards or thereabouts and are assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under old Nos. 514, 515 and 535, new Nos. 6321 to 6324, Old Survey Nos. 891, 892, 893, 894, and New Survey No 2398, the said messuage, tenement or dwelling-house, hereditaments and premises being assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 2, B. Ward No. 1977 and Street No. 12-12 and which land and premises are bounded on or towards the east by the property of Mahomed Rozji, on or towards the west by the property of Haji Gul Mahomed Haji Abdul Rahman, on or towards the north by a sweeper's passage, and on or towards the south by the aforesaid Bhandarwada Row.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Thakurdas and Co., or to the Undersigned.

BENNETT & CO.

Bombay, 3rd July, 1905.

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ESSENCE OF CHIRETTA.

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In bottles Rs. 1-8-0, 2-8-0, and 4-0-0.

E. J. LAZARUS & Co.
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H. JAMES, RAINEY, Esq. of Koolnah, Jessore, writes:—Having derived a deal of benefit from the use of your "Essence of Chiretta" (combined with very small doses of quinine), both as prophilactic and anti-periodic for intermittent fevers of a malarious type, which would not yield to the usual remedies employed, and which disease is very prevalent in the Districts of Lower Bengal, in particular those parts bordering on the Sounderbans, I think it incumbent on me to acquaint you thereof pro bono publico.

You are welcome to give this letter all the publicity you may deem necessary in order that this excellent remedy of yours may become generally known.

Messrs. D. J. KEYMER & Co. beg to offer their services as AGENTS IN ENGLAND. Established in 1844, they have a thorough knowledge of the Markets, and experience of Eastern requirements.

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SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

Under instructions from the Administrator-General Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., will sell, by Public Auction, at their Rooms, THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 3rd Inst. at 3 p.m., the effects of the late Mrs Annie Caroline De Souza, consisting of Gold locket carriage, 4 gent rings, diamond, ruby and pearl rings, brooches, bangles, diamond ear studs, Gold and Silver watches, silver bracelets, and bangles, string of pearls teakwood clothes dress and chest of drawers, wearing apparel, Mandolins in cases, butterfly case, etc.

The effects of the late Mrs. S. McGrath or Kelly consisting of trunk, pictures, sleath or writing case, child's dress, medical book &c.

The property is on view.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 3rd Inst, at 2 p. m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms a quantity of grey, white and coloured piece goods and the following :—

Furniture such as cupboards, tables, chairs, writing, dressing, and wash-hand tables, book and hat stands, cottage piano, etc.

1 Chubb's safe on stand, 21 by 22 by 23 inches.

The property of a lady consisting of gold jewellery, such as scraf. pin with carbuncle, rings set with gems, maltese cross, curch chain, brooch, ear studs set with gems, silver and ivory fish spoon and fork, silver and mother-o'-pearl fruit knives, and forks, etc.

On account of the concerned,—A lot of surgical instruments consisting of amputation knives, lithotomy instrument cases, dissecting cases, hernia instrument cases, thermometers, sphygmographs, uterine forceps, cases with forceps tooth instruments, post-mortem cases, drycell battery, enema syringes and stomach pumps, metal hollow bougies, steel gum lancet, artery forceps, bleeding lancets, G silver catheters, stricture instruments in case, small and big pocket cases, tooth forceps, keys and elevator, hallow and bandage cases, steam spray, spirit lamp, feeding bottles, brass and pewter syringes, pestle and morter, pure silver catheters.

On account of the concerned, ex S. S. D. Baldwino—

J. T. 1831-53—20 cases assorted Swiss milk chocolate.

By order of N. C. Macleod, Esq. Official Assignee and Assignee of the estate of Cooverji Ladha, an insolvent—

Cupboard, copper pots, brass lamp, and inkstands, scale in box, copying press vase lamps, picture in frame gadis pillows, carpet, etc.

AT 2 P. M.

Several ladys' and gents' bicycles, by different makers.
1 second-hand rubber-tyred victoria.
1 second-hand vis-a-vis.
1 second-hand office shigram.
1 double-seated brougham.
1 square rubber tyred dogcart and pony; pony very quiet and good for a lady.
1 country bred pony.
And any other carriages and horses which may be offered.

SALE OF 19 PACKAGES GOODS DAMAGED BY FIRE AND WATER.

On WEDNESDAY, the 5th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at the Unclaimed Warehouse, Victoria Docks, on account of the concerned the following 19 packages damaged by fire and water—

DCO 450 DCO	1 and 3—2 cases glycerine and essence vinegar.
CWW HBS 738 & Co D	2 and 12—2 cases Seigel's syrup.
2065 B B & Co D	1—1 case rubber tyres.
61 3593 D	2—1 case porcelainware.
210 DCO	1, 7, 9, 10—4 cases porcelainware.
CWW	10—1 case medicines.
2065 B B & Co D	1—1 case medicines,
62 3518 774 J D C	15—1 case comforters.
	?833 or nil 5847 5850 51 4 cases worsted socks.
659 D	3833 1 case worsted socks.

A deposit of 50 per cent will be required at the time of sale.

SALE OF VALUABLE PROPERTY IN THE FORT, BOMBAY.

Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., have received istructions to offer for sale by Public Auction on the premises at 3 o'clock on MONDAY, the 10th of July, 1905, subject to reserve prices and to the conditions of sale mentioned below the valuable freehold property, comprising 12,115 square yards or thereabouts, situate in Apollo Street, Bruce Lane, Tamarind Lane, Hummum Street and Dean Lane, Fort, Bombay, known as the Old Secretariat, formerly the property of the late Nawab Sirdar Dilar Jung Bahadur, C. I. E., and purchased by him in 1888 from Government, consisting of the following 5 buildings and vacant land :—

1.—Sirdar's Palace, at the corner of Apollo Street and Bruce Lane and fronting Apollo street,

2.—A piece of vacant land measuring 1,954 square yards or thereabouts, having a front to Bruce Lane.

3.—Kadar Makan, at the corner of Tamarind Lane and Bruce Lane and fronting Tamarind Lane.

4.—Jaba Mahal, fronting Tamarind Lane.

5.—A piece of vacant land measuring 911 square yards of thereabouts.

6.—Sham's Mansil fronting Hummum Street,

7.—Kamal Castle (Old Secretariat Building at the corner of Apollo Street and Hummum Street and fronting Apollo Street.

The property will be in the first instance put up in one lot, and if not so sold it will be subsequently put up in seven lots as mentioned above.

Particulars and conditions of sale can be obtained from the Auctioneers and from Messrs Little and Co Solicitors Old Secretariat Apollo Street, Bombay, and Messrs. Crawford Brown and Co Solicitor, 20 Esplanade Road, Bombay, where a plan of the property can be seen.

Orders to view can be obtained from Messrs. Crawford Brown and Co Bombay Solicitors to Sirdar Syed Ali Khan.

P S—This notice supersedes the previous notice relating to the sale of this property.

SALE OF A DIAMOND EARRING.

Under instructions from the Administrator-General as administrator of the estates of the late Jaijee widow of Bejonjee Sorabjee Ritchiena alias Motafram and the late Nawazbai wife of Bomonjee Rustomjee Moollaferoz and on account and at the risk of Mr. Dinshawjee Muncherjee Panthaki.

1 Large diamond earring.

The earring will be on view 4 days before sale.

CRAWFORD & CO.

Bombay, 3rd July, 1905.

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GEORGE MILLER, Acting Agent.

Esplanade Road, Bombay.

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SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£1,200,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	£600,000
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HARRY S. JOHNSTON, Acting Manager.

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SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	Yen 24,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	„ 18,000,000
ORDINARY RESERVE FUND	„ 9,720,000
SPECIAL RESERVE FOR SILVER FUNDS	„ 000,000

HEAD OFFICE : YOKOHAMA.

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K. KODAMA, Sub-Manager

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Capital paid up	Gold $3,250,000 ; 00
Reserve Fund and Undivided Profits	Gold $3,288,424 ; 51

LONDON OFFICE : Threadneedle House, Bishopgate Str. Within, E.C.

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F. H. SUTTON, Manager.

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PLAIN WHITE 23" WIDE ..... Rs. 0 6 9 per yd.
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BATLIWALLA'S AGUE PILLS OR MIXTURE.

GUARANTEED TO CURE OR MONEY BACK.

BATLIWALLA'S AGUE PILLS or MIXTURE drives all the poisonous Malarial germs out of the body. It is truly wonderful that this dread disease can be cured so readily, but it can and that is all you need to think about. If you buy a bottle of BATLIWALLA'S AGUE PILLS or MIXTURE and if it does not cure your Influenza Malarious, Intermittent and Bilious Fevers and mild form of Plague, let me know at once and I will refund your money. I want no man's money unless I am satisfied that Batliwalla's remedies has given him more than his money's worth. Can you blame me for being enthusiastic about the efficacy of Batliwalla's Remedies? I have been selling them for years all over this country and in other countries. Batliwalla's Ague Mixture has attained such a high reputation in the Bombay Druggist's market that if I agree to take only one Rupee per dozen less than the market rate, I can sell one thousand dozens of it in one day only I offer a challenge of Rs. 5,000 to any one who can disprove this statement.

BATLIWALLA'S EMBIRIL TONIC PILLS FOR PALE PEOPLE.

GUARANTEED TO CURE OR MONEY BACK.

A valuable remedy in all cases of Nervous exhaustion, Melancholia, Pale Shallow complexion, Overwrought brain-work, Impotency, Constitutional weakness, Seminal emission in sleep, Early stage of Consumption, Indigestion, Impairment of understanding due to excessive indulgence and many other ailments to which the human frame is subjected. In cases of prematurely aged persons these Pills are found highly effective. They are highly recommended to all busy workers who earn their living not by muscle, but by their brains, and to students and scholars, growing boys and girls, who in addition to perhaps inheriting a feeble constitution, are educated on the modern system of cram and overwrought brainwork. These Pills have been found to be powerful and rapid restorer of mental and physical vigour. They restore the diminished capacity for intellectual work, the loss of appetite and imperfect digestion

PRICE Rs. 1-8 PER BOTTLE.

Batliwalla's Ague Pills or Mixture and Batliwalla's Embiril Tonic Pills (for Pale People) may be had from TREACHER and Co., Kemp and Co., PHILLIPS and Co., BEYNON and Co. etc,. etc., etc. or from the Sole Manufacturers, DR. H. L. BATLIWALLA, Worli, Dadar, Bombay. Discount to the Trade

AT LAST I HAVE FOUND IT!

J. & W. HARDIE'S

THE "ANTIQUARY"

CHOICE OLD LIQUEUR WHISKY.

BEYNON'S STANDARD SPARKLING AERATED WATERS
ARE FIRST CLASS.
STANDARD PRICE, STANDARD QUALITY.
FREE DELIVERY to regular Customers in Bombay.
Try ZOLAKONE and WHISKEY,
The Drink of the Season, 8 Annas per dozen.

BEYNON & CO.,

HIGH CLASS ENGLISH CHEMISTS and AERATED WATER MAKERS.

THE NEW "REVLUC" PINCE-NEZ.

DURING the Hot Steamy Weather when your Glasses persist in falling off your nose, a pair of "REVLUC" FRAME fitted to your own lense, will be found a great boon.

They are self adjusting
There is nothing to break
They are always Horizontal
They are the acme of comfort and very strong
No slipping off the Nose.

Prices of Frames only, inclusive of fitting :—
Nickel Rs. 3-8. Gold Rs. 35.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

THIRTY LESSONS IN HINDUSTANI

BY MR. T. A. NAJM

WITH important Rules on Grammar and idiom explained, and illustrated by sentences in daily use. Could be learnt WITHOUT ANY HELP. A companion for beginners and a help to advanced students.

PRICE Rs. 2.

In Bombay can be had of ARMY and NAVY CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY, THACKER and Co., A. J. COMBRIDGE and Co., D. B. TARAPOREWALLA SONS and Co., WHITEAWAY LAIDLAW and Co., Mrs. RADHABAI ATMARAM, and Mr. T. A. NAJM, ANJUMANI ISLAM, Bombay, and in Calcutta of THACKER SPINK and Co.

Send for opinion on the Book.

R. SCOTT & Co. M.R.C.V.S.,

VETERINARY AND COMMISSION STABLES AND COACH BUILDERS.

GIRGAUM AND GOWALIA TANK ROAD.

Oldest Established Firm in Bombay.

CHARGERS, Polo Ponies, Hacks and carriage Horses selected with the greatest care for Local and Up-country Constituents.

HORSES shod on the most approved principles with Shoes made on the premises at specially imported iron, under the immediate supervision of a first class ENGLISH FARRIER.

ARABS and C.-BREDS broken to Single (Rs. 15) and Double Harness (Rs. 30), and Saddle (Rs. 15) Walers broken to Single Harness or Saddle (Rs. 25) Double Harness (Rs. 50.) Troublesome horses charged extra.

HORSES standing at Livery on Commission Sale or for treatment, Rs. 35 per mensem including Syce, Stable rent charged on all horses, fed by owners, at Rs. 5 per mensem, Commission on horses bought and sold Rs. 17. Examination and Certificate Rs. 10. Verbal opinion as to Soundness, Rs. 5.

CRUSHED HORSE FOOD best in the market, Rs. 5 per cwt, delivered free in Bombay, Special Mixtures, Bran, Gram, Barley New Zealand Oats, Australian Chaff, Pressed Hay, etc., supplied at lowest rates consistent with good quality.

ESTIMATES given, and Carriages of every description built of the very best materials, under personal supervision, by skilled workmen.

REPAIRS neatly executed with promptitude and despatch. Rubber tyres of finest quality only supplied. Carriages by greased contract, Satisfaction guaranteed, Correspondence invited.

PRINCE OF WALES HOTEL.

ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE,
Opposite the Town Hall.
Further extensions and renovations.
Rooms airy and commodious with Bath-rooms attached to each.
Rates from Rs. 2-8 to 4-0 per day.
Special arrangements for monthly Boarders and Families making a prolonged stay.
Cuisine a Speciality.
Apply to the MANAGER.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

LONDON, JUNE 30.

The Bombay mails of 17th instant arrived at Brindisi yesterday.

SECURITIES—		
2 3-4 per cent. Consols	89 7/8	= — 1/8
3 do. Rentes	98 1/2	= unchanged
3 1-2 do. Indian Sterling Loan	105 1/4	= — 1/4
3 1-2 per cent. Indian Enfaced Rupee Paper	85 3/4	= unchanged
SILVER—		
Spot in London	26 13/16	= — 1/8
2 months hence	26 3/4	= — 1/16
Spot in New York	58 1/4	= — 1/4
EXCHANGES—		
Paris cheques	25·15 1/2	= — 1
Berlin „	20·47	= — 1/2
New York Demand	4·87	= unchanged
DISCOUNTS—		
Bank of England	2 1/2 per cent	= unchanged
3 months sight Bank Bills	2 1/8 per cent	= do
3 „ „ „	2 1/8 per cent	= do
3 „ „ Fine Trade Bills	2 1/4 per cent	= do
3 months sight Fine Trade Bills	2 5/8 per cent	= + 1/8
INTEREST—		
Day to day loans	2 3/4 per cent	= + 1/2
7 day market loans	2 5/8 per cent	= + 1/4

SUGAR—German granulated 1st marks 13 4 1/2 M J sellers, dull.

LINSEED—Linseed Bold 40 3/4 J J, tone easier

COFFEE—Coffee in New York, 7 3/4

SPECIE SHIPMENTS.

	£
Silver to Bombay	100,000
Gold to Bombay	70,000
Silver to Calcutta	50,000
Gold to Calcutta	40,000

In Liverpool.—Cotton Market closed quiet. East Indian firm, Manchester firm. Total sales 10,000 bales. Spot 5·34 plus 02. Egyptian F G F Brown 7 7-16. Sold on speculation and for export 500 bales. Imports 39,000 bales (?) Futures closed steady.

July-Aug.	Aug.-Sept.	Sep.-Oct.
5·21 +·05	5·21 +·05	5·21 + 05
Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec	Dec.-Jan.
5·21 +·05	5·21 +·05	5·21 +·05
Jan.-Feb.	Feb.-Mar	
5·21 + 05	5·22 +·05	

Receipts at the Ports	13,000 bales
Do last year	800 do
Exports to Great Britain	8,000 do
Do do Continent	3,000 do

IN NEW YORK—

Spot	10·15 + ·25
Futures, month of July	9·65 + 39 a
Do. do. Dec	9·37 + 31 b

a Advanced owing to Bull support and short covering
b Advanced owing to Bullish crop estimates.

IN NEW ORLEANS—

Spot	9 3/4
Futures, month of Sept	9·39 + 27
Do. do. Dec	9·71 + 27
Tone at close	steady
Week's receipts at U.S. ports	74,000 bales
„ exports to Great Britain	27,000 „
„ „ Continent	37,000 „
Stock at U.S. ports	401,000 „
„ Interior towns	201,000 „

Liverpool quotations for East Indian cotton show an advance of 1-2d in Broach and 1-16d in all other discriptions.

Arrivals of Cotton, Wheat and Seeds into Bombay, for the 24 hours ending at 6 p. m., on Friday, 30th June 1905 :—

Cotton	4,883 bales.
Wheat	28,159 cwts.
Linseed	9,938 do
Rape, Rai and Mustard	953 do
Gingellyseed	1,133 do
Poppyseed	4,017 do
Groundnuts	502 do
Castorseed	2,707 do
Rice	2,764 do
Myrabolams	4,093 do
Cottonseed	5,574 do
Mowrasced	4,499 do
Gram	6,364 do
Joowar	6,198 do
Maize	nil

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

Gold Bullion Rs. 38,000
Ex s s Caledonia from London
Silver Bullion Rs. 6,15,193
Ex s s Peninsular from London

BOMBAY, JULY 1.

EXCHANGE—Tone, Weaker.

Bank T. T.	1s. 4d.
Bank Demand	1s. 4 1-32d.
Credit Bills 3 Months Sight D.A.	1s. 4 3-16d.
Do, 6 do. do.	1s. 4 9-32d.
French Francs 3 do. do.	109 3-4
Marcks 3 do. do.	138 1-4
Hongkong 30 Days Sight	137
Shanghai 30 do.	191 1-2
Japan 30 do.	149

GOVERNMENT PAPER.—3 1/2 per cent, Tone quiet.

Cash	98·9
1st Settlement 1st August	98·9

Money Market, Tone easy.

BANK RATE—

Bank of England since	9th March	2 1-2 per cent.
Bank of Bombay	do. 14th April	5 do.
Bank of Bengal	do. 27th April	4 do.
Bank of Madras	do. 15th June	5 do.

LINSEED.—Tone easier.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Ready	7	1	0
Forward September Suttah	7	6	0

RAPESEED.—Tone dull.

Brown Cawnpore, Ready	6	7	6
Yellow Guzarat, Ready	7	3	0

POPPYSEED—Tone easier.

Ready	7	8	6

CASTORSEED—Tone quiet.

Ready	30	8	0

WHEAT—Tone steady.

White Pissy 85 per cent.	Rs.	4	12 0
White Delhi Ready	Rs.	4	11 6
Nagpore Kutti Rs 20 per candy	Rs.	30	0 0

LIVERPOOL OPENING TELEGRAM.

Tone—Firm.
Estimated sales 6,000
Imports 45,000

July.-Aug.	Aug.-Sept	Sept.-Oct.
5·29 +3	5·29 +3	5 29 +3
Oct.-Nov.	Nov-Dec.	Dec-Jan.
5 29 +3	5·29 +3	5·29 +3
Jan-Feb.	Feb-March	Mch.-Apl.
5·29 +3	5·30 +3	5·31 +3

COTTON.—With the renewed advance advised from the home market, cotton locally is very firm and prices are about Rs, 2 per candy higher for spot. The "Sutta" quotations have advanced some Rs. 4 to 5.

THE KING'S BIRTHDAY.

CAMBAY.

The birthday of his Majesty was celebrated with due eclat. A grand Durbar was held, in the Durbar Hall at 8-30 a.m. in the morning and was attended by his Highness the Nawab Saheb Bahadur, officers of the State, Vakils and the leading citizens of the town. A royal salute of 21 guns was fired. The Durbar was brought to a close, after the distribution of flowers, attar and pan sopari. Alms were given, to the poor in the Jumma Musjid. Sweetmeats were distributed to the children of all the schools, English Gujarati., Urdu and Sanskrit, and it was day of general rejoicing in the town.

THE PUNJAB EARTHQUAKE RELIEF FUND.

THE following further subscriptions to the Punjab Earthquake Relief Fund have been received by the Bank of Bombay :—

	Rs.	a.	p.
Amount already acknowledged	68,544	6	6
In loving memory of my beloved son	10	0	0
In memory of my beloved Maneckji Sett	5	0	0
Charity	2	0	0
Total	68,561	6	6

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcements of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS and MEMORIAM Notices (which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender) is Rs. 2 for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional lines. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

EUROPE.

MARRIAGE.

PEARSON—KANE—June 1, at St Mary's Priory, Fulham Road, London Capt H F A Pearson, 23rd Sikh Pioneers son of the late Col H Pearson, CB, of the Suffolk Regt. to Alice Mary, daughter of Mr J F Kane

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

CLEVELAND—June 23, at Pachmarti, C P the wife of C R Cleveland, ICS, of a daughter

PATTERSON—June 23, at Moran, Assam, the wife of Robert Lloyd Patterson, LRCSP. Edin, of a son

MARRIAGE.

BLAKER—MCMAHON—June 24, by the Rev G W Olver, Chaplain, Sidney Arthur Blaker, to Grace Eliza, daughter of Alfred Francis McMachon

DEATHS.

BANYARD—June 24, at Naini Tal, the son of John and Rita Banyard, aged 18 months,
GROVES—June 20, at "Woolbrook, Coonoor, George Norris Groves, youngest son of the late Anthony Norris Groves, aged 24 years
HOCKLY—June 20, at Dinapore, of heat stroke, Alice, the beloved wife of Thomas R Hookly, and youngest daughter of the late Edward Townsend, Esq, of Prestwick, Ayr, aged 55 years
KINSLEY—June 26, at the Medical College, Calcutta, of George Inglis Kinsley, only son of the late George Fredrick Kinsley, Inspector of Police (Calcutta)—aged 39 years
WEBB—June 27, at Calcutta Doris Blaine, the infant daughter of Mr and Mrs W H Webb, age 3 months
WILLIAMS—June 19, at Ramsgunge, of pneumonia, Robert Williams, late of William's Hotel and of Tyn-y-Bryn, Colwyddelan, North Wales, aged 68

IS IT WEAKNESS?

At those periods when you let your arms fall by your side and experience that all gone feeling, just remember that your nerves are out of order. A bottle of

KEMP'S VITAL INVIGORATOR

will brace up and strengthen the tired nerves, and do it in a wonderfully short space of time.

The price is Rs. 3 per bottle.

KEMP & CO., LD.,
THE BOMBAY CHEMISTS.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 5h. 27m, Sun sets, 6h. 41m. High water, 0-3m., 11-47a. Low water, 5-13m., 6-8a.
Third Criminal Sessions.
Municipal Corporation, 3 p.m.

POLICE NOTICE.—A purse containing money has been taken charge of by the Police and is now awaiting its owner,

FATALITY IN THE HARBOUR.—On Saturday morning prow No. 2070 was returning from the steam ship Rola, when Faezuddin Shaik Ali, a Kalasi on board met with a fatal accident. It appears that the kalasi was turning the sail of the craft, when it struck him with a force and threw him overboard. Planks were thrown at him, but the man never rose to the surface of the water and was drowned.

DESERTING THE WORKHOUSE.—Before Mr. J. W.S. Dracup, at the Mazagon Police Court, on Saturday, Henry Gunter, a European, aged twenty-four, was charged at the instance of Mr. W. J. Allen, Deputy Governor of the Government Workhouse, with deserting that institution on the 24th March last. The accused stated that he did not desert the Workhouse but was allowed to go out in search of work on that day. He got a job in Whiteaway's shop in the Fort. He did not return to the Workhouse, but sent a letter to the Governor informing him that he had secured work. He did not think it was necessary to return to the Workhouse. The Magistrate in convicting the accused remarked that the fact that the accused wrote a note to the Governor and informed him of his having secured a job at Whiteaway's shop, did not exonerate him. The accused was sentenced to one week's rigorous imprisonment.

STORY OF A STOLEN RING.—Mrs. Agnes J. Cunningham, residing at Colaba, deposed on Saturday morning, at the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. N. W. Kemp, acting Chief Presidency Magistrate, to having lost one gold ring set with two rubies and one opal, valued at Rs. 40, on the morning of the 23th ultimo, which she remembered having left between 9 and 9-20 a.m. on the day in question in her bath-room. Shortly after, when she remembered it, she returned to the room to find it missing. During that interval, Mearl, a Hindu "mehtrani" visited the room. The complainant suspected the accused whom she sent for to be questioned about the ring, but she could not be found. The matter was reported to the police and Sub-Inspector Shan who investigated the matter had the ring traced to the accused. The accused pleaded not guilty and said she intended to give the ring to the complainant, but could not do so and when the Police Officer came to her to question her about it she at once returned it to him. The Magistrate in disposing of the case convicted the accused and sentenced her to six weeks' simple imprisonment.

JOHN ROBERTS AND CO., LIMITED.

THE eighteenth annual ordinary general meeting of the shareholders of this Company was held on Friday afternoon at its registered office in Tamarind Lane, Fort, Mr. J Fairclough presiding.

The following report of the directors for the year ending 31st March last was approved and adopted :—The sales made during the year amount to Rs. 2,74 709-9-11, which show an increase of Rs. 13,814-15-6 on last year's sales. The nett profits for the year are Rs. 21,265-4-3 to which after adding Rs. 18 627-12-10 brought forward from last year, there remains the sum of Rs. 44 883-1-1 available for disposal, out of the latter amount Rs. 5,000 and Rs. 2,000 have been added to depreciation account and sinking fund account respectively and in October last an interim dividend of 5 per cent, was paid to the shareholders, absorbing Rs. 6,400. The directors now recommend that a further dividend of Rs. 10 per share be paid to the shareholders, thus making a dividend at the rate of 15 per cent for the year and that the balance of Rs 18,023—1—1 be carried forward

A further dividend of Rs. 10 per share, making the dividend at the rate of 15 per cent for the year, was declared. The Hon. Mr. C. H. Armstrong and Mr. F. J. Rowe were re-elected directors and Messrs A. F. Ferguson and Co were re-appointed auditors on a remuneration of Rs. 500.

A vote of thanks to the Chairman terminated the business before the meeting.

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white or falling off use The Mexican Hair Renewer, for it will positively restort in every case grey or white hair to its original colour without leaving the disagreeable smell of more Restorers. It makes the hair charmingly beautiful as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemists for The Mexican Hair Renewer. Sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere. Wholesale Depot, 23, Farringdon Road, London, England

THIRD CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

THE Hon. Mr. Justice Chandavarkar presided at a sitting of the Third Criminal Sessions on Saturday, and the trial of the following case was resumed before his lordship and the same common jury.

ALLEGED FRAUD ON THE G. I. P. RAILWAY.

Walter John Carroll, a European, aged 24, was indicted on charges of falsification of accounts, cheating and conspiring to defraud the G. I. P. Railway Company in which he had been employed as a sub-platelayer, otherwise designated as Sub Permanent Way Inspector. Mr. Young, instructed by Mr. Bowen, of Messrs. Little and Company appeared for the prosecution. Mr. Rustom Wadia, instructed by Mr. Athavale, pleader, defended.

The evidence of a number of gang "mates," namely, those who supervised the work of the coolies of the gangs placed under their charge, and of some coolies, was recorded.

Sattan Dasu said that the following coolies were not employed in the gang of which he was the mate :—Jagru, Badu, Chimi Harsing, Dasu, Mosi, and Arjun They did not work in November. Accused used to take the roll-call, and mark those present, and those who were absent; but he was not certain whether accused or Sanjana, who was generally known as the 'Babu time-keeper", usually marked the roll when both came together to inspect the gangs in any particular month. Before the accused was given charge of the section, witness had never seen whether Mr. Kendrick who was the accused's predecessor, mark the roll Sanjana never took the roll-call alone, but the accused did. There was no fixed time for calling out the muster-roll. If materials required for the work were to be brought from a distance they were brought before the work for the day commenced, not during the working hours. Every coolie in the gang had thus to answer to his name personally at the calling of the roll; and not the "mate" for him if the man happened to be absent.

To the Judge, the witness said that in the event of the men of the gang working in different parts of the sub-section assigned to them, they would all be called up at one place and mustered, to answer to the roll-call.

Mr. Young said that the case for the prosecution was that these men (called as witnesses) had been put down as having worked full-time, although as a matter of fact they had worked less time during the month.

Lachman Aman and Mansing Dariau were tendered for cross-examination, but Mr. Wadia declined to avail himself of the privilege on the ground of his being as much anxious to save the time of the Court as his learned friend was. Mr. Wadia said that the names of the five persons mentioned by Mr. Young were in a different handwriting from that in which the other names were written, and he called the attention of the jury to the fact. The book was handed up to the foreman, and the jury inspected the handwritings in question.

Shivlal Shatri, mate of a gang, said that he remembered Mr. Symons, the Resident Engineer, specially coming down to make the payments for November, 21 or 22 days after the month. Mahdu was not in his gang.

Mr. Wadia wanted to cross-examine this witness on the pay-sheet for October, when Mr. Young interposed to say that his learned friend was likely to split on a rock, as the case for the prosecution was that the accounts for October, and for September, as well, were falsified; but for the sake of narrowing down the scope of the trial, the prosecution had chosen to confine itself to the operations for November only, as otherwise the trial would extend to an inordinate length. Therefore, he would ask his learned friend to confine his cross-examination likewise to November. Besides the prosecution had proved the operations for November, and not proved any about August, September, or October; unless, therefore Mr. Wadia was prepared to prove the operations for these months as correct, he should not base his questions on them.

Mr. Wadia said that his learned friend Mr. Young seemed to him to have been a trifle too late in offering the objection he did. The entries in the books for three months had been already put in as exhibits, and therefore, he was entitled to draw out of them whatever points that told in favour of the defence. If in doing so, he should split on a rock as his learned friend had predicted, why, so much the better; he should allow him to split, and have his own way. (Laughter.)

The Judge upheld Mr. Wadia's contention, and allowed him to put the questions to the witness about the months of August, September and October 1904.

Mr. Wadia handed round to the jury the book containing the names of the labourers for these months and he drew the Jurors' attention to the difference in the handwritings.

Mr. Young called Tukaram Udeyi, said and that this man was one of those who had been put down as having been working full-time.

Tukaram, in the course of his evidence, said his monthly pay was Rs. 6-8. He had worked for about 15 days less in November, and Mr. Symons, the Sarra Sahib had given him Rs. 3-8 as his wages for the month. Mr. Symons held in his hand Rs. 6-8, but he paid him Rs. 3-8 only out of it. Had Mr. Symons offered to him Rs. 6-8, he would not have taken it from him willingly, because he had worked for only about half-a-month, and was entitled to his wages for that time only.

The trial was adjourned till 10-30 o'clock this morning.

THE UNITED CLUB, BYCULLA.

PROCEEDINGS IN THE HIGH COURT.

THE Hon. Mr. Justice Batchelor, presiding at the Bombay High Court on Saturday, heard the suit brought by P. H. Burn against Michael Mullen and others, in which the plaintiff prayed that it may be declared that, in the events that had happened, the debenture-holders of the United Club Byculla, the members of which are Eurasians, are entitled to have the Club property sold and the proceeds applied towards payment of the principal and interest due on the said debentures pari passu; that a receiver may be appointed of the Club property and assets, and that they may be realised and sold under the directions of the Court; that the proceedings be applied towards payment of the debentures and interest thereon; that the present trustees may be removed from their office etc. Mr. Bahadurjee and Mr. Kanga, instructed by Mr. J. P. Dastur, appeared for the plaintiff; and the Hon. Mr. Ratkes and Mr. Jinnah, instructed by Messrs. Mirza and Mirza, appeared for the defendants.

The plaintiff, on behalf of himself and all other debenture holders, said that in the month of June 1901, the United Club borrowed Rs. 4 000 and issued 400 debentures of Rs. 10 each, bearing interest at 10 per cent per annum secured by a charge on all the property of the Club, present and future. The defendant Herbert Poole was the honorary treasurer of the Club, and as such was one of the trustees for the debenture-holders. He said there was no president or vice-president of the Club; but the plaintiff believed that the first and second defendants, Michael Mullen and A. J. Rushton were respectively the president and vice-president of the Club; and as he was not aware that they had ever resigned, they were sued as being in all probability trustees of the debentures; and they were also sued on behalf of themselves and all other members of the Club, as members of the Club. There had been several breaches of the conditions of the debentures; the interest had not been paid on due date, etc. The plaintiff had already given the required notice; and yet the trustees for the debenture-holders had not entered upon or taken possession of the Club premises and property and realised the same in order to pay off the debentures and interest. As the trustees had failed in their duty, it was necessary to remove them and to appoint a receiver to enter upon and take possession of the Club premises and property and realise the same for the benefit of the debenture-holders.

The first and second defendants, Mullen and Rushton, in their written statements, said they were not and never had been the president and vice-president respectively of the Club, nor had they ever been or were trustees of the debentures. They said this suit was bad, as no leave has been obtained under section 30 of the Civil Procedure Code, and no notice given or served upon the members of the Club. They, therefore, prayed that the suit be dismissed with costs.

The defendant, Herbert Poole, in his written statement, in addition to statements made by the other defendants, said that the plaintiff was not now a member of the Club, and had ceased to be a member long ago; and his right as a debenture-holder had long since ceased to exist. This defendant said he was not a trustee. In 1902, the president, vice-president and treasurer were the Rev. Mr. Hatchel, Mr. Hall, and Mr. Thorpe, respectively. On the 14th October 1903, at a general meeting of the members of the club, the following appointments were made:—President, the Rev. Mr. Kineally, Vice-President, Mr. Hall, and Treasurer Mr Thorpe. This defendant was only appointed a Secretary. Since then no appointments had been made. Mr. Thorpe resigned his teasurership in February 1904, and the vacancy was filled up in April 1904, on which occasion this defendant was appointed a treasurer in the place of Mr. Thorpe, and he submitted that in no event could he be sued alone in the absence of the president and vice-president, who were necessary parties to this suit. He denied that he was guilty of breach of any of the conditions of the debentures, and submitted that the trustees were not bound to enter upon or take possession of the Club premises and property, and realise the same.

The hearing of evidence in the case was proceeded with.

MANTUA.

MANTUA, while it suggests to us Virgil, "degli altri poeti onore e lume" glory and light of all the tuneful train, conjures up the meagre apothecary on whose back hung contempt and misery. No wonder if you asked for his 'needy shop' and found it! A dull, stagnant place, dreary and desolate, everything is still there as of old: the reeds and rushes, the walls, the water, the towers, the cannon which contaminated its soil with hideous scenes of bloodshed in the last century. What rushes to the memory soonest is the Napoleonic war and the famous siege of 1797 when the Tyrolese patriot Andrea Hofer was shot by the French. Though life is pastoral in this land of the Georgics, the town has an essentially military tone, forming as it does part of the celebrated quadrilateral territory wherein, like Solferino and Borghetto, stand a hundred other places rendered illustrious by the valour of the army of 1848, of 1859 and of 1866, on whose fields the fate of Italy was decided. So, it happens that whoever approaches the town with his mind full of events of contemporary history, almost forgets her former glories, and the names and deeds of personages who in remote times rendered her famous. Because like all the great cities of North Italy, Mantua has a history of its own, richer and more important than that of many States. There is a singular tenacity and robustness of life in these Italian free towns. Each one of them can reckon families on a level with the reigning houses of other countries, and can show in the middle ages such illustrious names whose traditions live in, and form to-day the pride of, the popular mind. As Verona remembers her Latin poet Catullus, and Padua her historian Livy, so Mantua has her courteous shade

Di cui la fama ancor nel mondo dura,
E durera quant mondo lontana,

Whose fame yet lives and shall live till the world lasts. Even in the thousand vicissitudes which followed the downfall of the Roman Empire, and all the wars which ruined Italy in the Middle Ages, Mantua played an important part. From here Alboino and Autari shook the powerful sceptre of Lombardy, here halted the German Emperors on their way to Rome, here fought the undaunted and indefatigable Emperor Henry IV and the Countess Matilda, backed by papal Rome and Gregory VII, and here the patrician families warred with each other to the death till victory remained with the Gonzagas. This vigorous family held sway in this city for over 300 years, but ruled it nobly and courageously. These were proud princes. A fray always pleased them. But they had likewise a rare taste for the beautiful. The paintings of Giulio Romano and of Mantegna, and the constructions of Leon Battista Alberti attest the artistic munificence of these splendid patrons, who were to Mantua what the Medicis were to Florence,

The city is built on two islets of the lake in which the river Mincio which encircles it on every side grows into a fen. Rising thus out of a swamp with bastions and moat girdling it, its aspect is gloomy and sad; the gay vivacity of the Renaissance has given place to the severe monotony of modern military life. It is a fortress. The air is heavy and the miasmatic exhalations which rise from the lake and the wide fosse in the hot season become deadly. All these impressions, however, vanish when we stand before the masterpieces which the splendour of the Gonzagas treasured up in the interior of the town. Noted among these is the Duomo, in part rebuilt after the design of Giulio Romano. But the most notable is the basilica of St. Andrea, the work of Leon Battista Alberti, elegantly designed and rich in marbles, the frescoes decorating the interior being in great part by Giulio. The Ducal Palace, now the Palazzo Reale is where his art is to be seen to best advantage. He reconstructed and decorated it with frescoes recalling to mind scenes from the Trojan war. But where this first of Raphael's pupils excels most by his vastness of conception and most happy execution is in the celebrated Palazzo di Te, a place of country diversions for the Gonzagas at a short distance from the town. It is so denominated from the initial letter of the neighbouring little town of Tageta. Here we admire eight halls illustrated by his inexhaustible brush. The story of Psyche and the Giants hall which we see painted will be famous for all time in the record of art. Vasari writing about them says, one loses one's head at the sight of so much grace, exuberance, robustness of design and colour that are admirably blended in the effect. Dickens characterises these marvels of art as an "apoplectic performance." Mantua has a piazza, a statue, a theatre and an academy dedicated to her great bard.

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"Bombay Gazette," 3rd July, 1905.

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NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** All communications intended for publication in our columns must be addressed to THE EDITOR and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

MONDAY, JULY 3, 1905.

RUSSIA IN REVOLT.

THERE can be little doubt that Admiral Rozhdestvensky's defeat led to the recrudescence of the revolutionary movement in Russia which culminated in the naval mutiny of the week end. It was not until some days after details reached St. Petersburg that the news was allowed to become public, and a week had elapsed before the people realised the true meaning of the disaster. Then, according to a St. Petersburg correspondent, at meetings of various political leagues, groups, and parties, which almost every evening are held by scores in private houses in St. Petersburg, the event was discussed, and its whole calamitous significance unfolded. In naval quarters, too, the sense of the disgrace to the service and the nation burned deeply. Even hot-headed Chauvinists, whose passion was military glory, smarted under the sting of the insult offered to the national honour, and seeing at last clearly who was to blame used strong language about the Bureaucracy. In a restaurant in which sat a number of naval officers and officers of the Guards, a gentleman arose and, pointing out the significance of the defeat, excitedly arraigned the existing regime. The Guards officers, fearing a scandal, left the room, but the naval officers remained and expressed their approval. Liberals and Socialists waxed warm, but it was not until a day or two before last mail left that they proposed action. "Let us go to Pavlovsk and protest there" suggested one, and three hundred, literary men and women, teachers, journalists, lawyers, doctors, engineers, students, and high-school boys went to Tsarkoe Selo, entered a summer-garden and, interrupting the orchestra in the concert hall, called on M. Novikoff for a speech. He had begun to protest against the continuance of the war when the police entered, dragged him off and used violence against his following. A battle of chairs followed. In the garden there was tumult. Cries of "Scoundrels," "Brutes," "Down with the Autocracy," "Down with the War" rent the air and the arrival of a company of soldiers was announced by taunts and jeers : "Cowards, You cannot fight the Japanese ; now you come to fight us." A bugle sounded and the crowd, knowing what would follow, dispersed. But it was held that the agitators had scored their point. They had demonstrated the true feeling of the people, for even the visitors at the summer resort, though not actively sympathising with the crowd, expressed indignation at the action of the authorities and disgust at the events which had forced the people to such a dangerous demonstration.

A Ukase was published giving the adjunct of the Minister of the Interior, who has charge of the police and the gendarmerie, practically unlimited powers in the matter of the maintenance of public order. General Trepoff was given a free hand and was to whip the people in the hour of their trial into submission. Then the people's congresses, met—in Moscow and St. Petersburg. A group in Moscow, consisting of members of various parties, from extreme Conservative to Radical had agreed that the hour had come for decisive united action and had taken upon itself the responsibility of summoning a congress of representatives of Zemstvos and Municipal Councils and Marshals of the nobility in order to decide upon the line of action to be taken in view of the catastrophe. Invitations were sent to St. Petersburg and elsewhere and a great Congress assembled. It was prohibited and orders given authorising the resort to forcible measures in case delegates should attempt to meet in private houses. They did meet, however, and the Governor-General closed his eyes. Count Heiden put the situation very plainly, declaring that the destruction of the Russian fleet had shown more clearly than ever that the present system of Government was exposing Russia to the danger of losing her position as a first class Power and sinking into a position of secondary importance. It was decided to address the Emperor by a petition to be signed by persons throughout the Empire ; this, after Professor Baranovsky, an elderly cantonal administrator had made an appeal for unity in view of the external danger. "Let us lay aside all differences," he urged, "and let us bear in mind the splendid unanimity of the Japanese, all of whom forget their party differences in enthusiasm for the national cause. As for reforms, naturally they are desirable, but we can think of them when the war is over. In the meantime, let us stand by Government and help it to conquer the Japanese." However sound the advice may have been, the Congress would have none of it. They shouted him down ; their patience was completely exhausted. They resolved to address the Emperor and "follow up that address by more decisive steps."

Several drafts of the address to the Throne were suggested and it was some time before one could be unanimously agreed to. Then came one which they felt sure the Tsar would not receive from a deputation, though the deputation were largely composed of princes. However, in it they expressed their ardent love for their country, though not for its ruler and his councillors. They asserted that by criminal negligence and by the abuse of their position on the part of his Majesty's advisers, Russia had been plunged into a most ruinous war. "Her army had not succeeded in conquering the enemy. Her fleet had been destroyed," and—more menacing than outward danger—"internal strife is breaking into flame." They characterised the present form of Government as bureaucratic in the worst sense, and though they gave the Tsar credit for having the desire to amend it, they blamed him for permitting his plans to be distorted. "The oppression of the individual and of society, the repression of free speech, all forms of arbitrary rule, mutiply and grow," said they. "Your plan for abolishing the system of reinforced protection and limiting the extent of administrative discretionary powers has not been executed ; on the contrary, police authority is being strengthened and receives unlimited powers, while to your subjects is barred the way opened up by you in order that the voice of truth might reach you. You ordained that representatives of the nation should be convoked in order that they might, in co-operation with you, build up order in the land, and your words have remained unfulfilled until now. In spite of all the menacing greatness of the events that are now coming to pass, the public is excited by rumours of projects in which the national representation promised by you as a substitute for the present system is replaced by a Council of Notables." This was the address which omitted the usual expressions of loyalty to the Tsar and which is said to have created a sensation of magnitude. But there was little approach to loyalty in the feelings of the delegates at the Congress. They demanded a representive assembly and a renewed political system. Contrary to opinion the Tsar received the deputation which presented the address and again promised reform, at an early date. Still, there are no signs of it and it is not to be marvelled at that the people are daily becoming more dissatisfied with their condition and that internal dissension is becoming more acute. "Delay not, sire" were the last words of the Congressists, "for in the terrible hour of national tribulation, great is your responsibility before God and before Russia."

A WAR OFFICE MUDDLE.

AN extremely amusing story of the ways of the War Office, especially in the Audit Department, is told by a correspondent in a home contemporary. During the late war the Yeomanry were encouraged to take up with them for their annual training the best horses they could lay hands on. The mutual compensation system was worked under the wing of the War Office, and provided a maximum compensation of £30 for the loss of a horse. This, for the general run of horses taken up for training was not bad. But one member very foolishly took with him a very fine young blood mare worth about £80. Unfortunately one night she was badly kicked. She might have been cured but for the contrary directions of two different veterinary surgeons attached to the regiment. One countermanded the other's instructions, with the result that the young mare had to be destroyed. Compensation was formally claimed, and in due course a cheque for £30 came. This sum was so inadequate for the loss that the owner of the mare wrote to the Colonel of the regiment pointing out this fact, and was successful in obtaining an extra £10 under the circumstances. Soon after this, a second receipt for the £30 was asked for, as the first had been misplaced or lost. What was the surprise of the owner of the mare a week or two later to receive a second cheque for £30. In acknowledging this he lightly remarked that he supposed it would be another £30, making in all £70 towards the £80, which, he had stated, the mare was worth. The Regimental Office replied that they could not understand it, and that he had better hold himself in readiness to return the cheque, when requested to do so. He deposited the cheque and it was duly honoured. Some months later the Regimental Office wrote requesting the return of the cheque or a fresh one for the same amount, and remarking that there was likely to be a terrible row at the War Office, because the cheque had not been returned. He sent them a new cheque for £30, but after the lapse of a considerable time, the cheque had still not been presented. The matter was a standing joke with the auditors of the firm that the owner of the unlucky mare was a partner in. The probable explanation of the matter is that some person at the War Office considered that to lose the cheque was an easier way out of the difficulty than to explain its existence, especially as he would have two receipts to satisfy their two auditors as to the two payments.

THE ROAD HOG.

"THERE is," says 'Atlas' in 'The World,' "a danger that the present outcry against motor-cars may fail from its very intensity. It is very certain, however, that if the Government does not devise some immediate scheme to check the tyranny of unsportsmanlike motorists, pedestrians will take the law into their own hands." The facts are these : There are over thirty-thousand people driving motor-cars in England. Of these there are at least fifteen thousand who have no sense of decency, no spirit of moderation, and no feelings of sportsmanship. Some of them are foolish young men who do everything recklessly because they think it is "smart," but, for the most part, they are commercial men of foreign extraction—German, Jews and others—upon whom fines have no effect and who laugh at the appeals of the Automobile Club. They would bring discredit upon any pastime, for they consider themselves very fine fellows when they break the rules of a game. Their huge blatant cars render country roads dangerous, not only to the moderate motorists, but to people who drive horses, and to all pedestrians. They are insolent bullies in whose hands the motor-car is an infernal machine. So great is the tyranny exercised by them that cottagers who live upon the great main roads find it necessary to lock their children up on Sunday in order to prevent them straying out of the garden. It amuses these people to be fined. It is worth ten or twenty pounds to them to feel that they have exercised a terrifying effect upon quiet people. A term of imprisonment would perhaps damp them for a time, but the best way of all would be to confiscate their cars and make it a punishable offence to sell them others. These people are not new to England. They have not been bred by the motor-car. They are well known in other branches of sport. It is they who make the upper Thames impossible on Saturday and Sunday. Their huge steam launches, flying gaudy and ridiculous ensigns, crowded with stunted, over-dressed men and women make locks dangerous to small craft and objectionable to lookers on. No Royal Commission can sit upon them heavily enough. They are not to be shamed and not to be reasoned with. They must be stamped out.

LOCUSTS AT THE CAPE.

THE Cape has had a terrible visitation of locusts and the sparse amount of green vegetation left by the previous drought has been devoured by them. The extent of their depredations was such that the Government thought it necessary to publish bulletins regarding the number and average strength of the swarms in different districts, and also the direction in which they were travelling. The west and south of the province are ordinarily spared by this plague. The dimensions that it can attain was shown in the last locust year in the Cape, when, in December 1904, the insects overran the country. The train from Rosmead to Graaf Reinet, on the Port Elizabeth-Bloemfontein line drove over a swarm that in length extended for twenty English miles, and in some places was so thick that the train took five and a half hours to do fifteen miles. The insects lay on the rails in huge quantities making the wheels of the locomotive and the rails so slippery that it was with the greatest difficulty the train could move on.

H. M. S. REDBREAST, Lieut-Commander H. C. Somerville, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Colombo, which port she left on the 23rd June.

IT is likely that the Prince and Princess of Wales will include a visit to Quetta in their tour.

LIEUTENANT-GENERAL SIR ALFRED GASELEE returns to Naini Tal from Simla on the 5th July.

ATTOCK is the latest aspirant for heat temperature records. On the 28th and 29th June it registerd maximum shade temperatures of 124°.

WE hear from Peshawar that it is intended to double the road through Khyber. This should greatly facilitate traffic of all kinds through the Pass.

MAJOR-GENERAL F. W. KITCHENER, C.B., commanding the Lahore Division, proceeds on a tour of inspection to Simla and the neighbouring hill stations.

PESHAWAR is now among the stations where the heat is excessive. A temperature of 117° was registered there on Wednesday, or 11° above the normal.

A PUBLIC meeting will be held at an early date in the Town Hall, Calcutta to arrange and fitting celebration on the occasion of the visit of the Prince and Princess of Wales.

THE Secretary of State has sanctioned an estimate, amounting to Rs. 10,82,000, for the Nagavalli River Project Vizagapatam District to be undertaken as a Productive Public Work.

A SUM of Rs. 64,000 has been sanctioned for a block of buildings to accommodate the Tahsildar's office, the Stationary Magistrate's Court, the Police Station and the Sub-Jail at Calicut.

IN the little-known library at the India Office there are, Mr. J. Cassidy tells us in "East and West," three miles of shelves, on which are arranged some 90,000 works in about 67,000 volumes.

THE marriage which has been arranged between Captain Vernon Keighley, Adjutant of H. E. the Viceroy's Bodyguard, and Miss Robertson, daughter of Mr. Justice Robertson of the Punjab Chief Court, will take place in London, from Queen Anne's Mansions, on July 12, at Christ Church, Westminster.

THE question of the introduction of Standard time in Karachi has been approved by the Port Trust, the Chamber of Commerce, and all European firms except one. The Commissioner at Sind has notified that Standard time will be adopted at Karachi from Saturday.

THERE is a refreshing candour about Mr. Ian Malcolm, M.P., whom Calcutta residents will remember as a visitor a few winters ago, and as a robust kilted figure in Vicaregal processions. Mr. Malcolm is at present the representative of the Stowmarket Division of Sussex, but he has become the Unionist candidate for Grantham, and to the Grantham electors he has explained why he is forsaking Stowmarket. When he went there, he said, he was a bachelor, and comparatively well off, but now he is married, with a growing family, and he cannot afford to be member for a division with 147 villages and which measures 64 miles by 33 miles. It is to be hoped that the Grantham electors will appreciate the compliment, and that the Stowmarket people will not take their loss too much to heart.

MENTION has been made more than once, says the "Pioneer," of the unpleasant experiences which the Seistan Mission went through in the matter of the attacks of rabid animals upon their camels and horses. It appears that rabies is so prevalent among wolves and jackals in the country that the people have had to kill off practically all their dogs. In Persian as in Afghan villages the big watch-dogs are very highly valued. They are savage brutes where strangers are concerned, as travellers have often found, but still they serve the purpose for which they are kept, the guarding of the village from robbers at night. The wholesale destruction of these useful warders will serve to show how widespread rabies is, and the state of alarm in which the people have been living for the last year or so.

THE Crown Prince of Germany is likely to be some day an Emperor with many godsons. It has been found that on June 6, the day of his own wedding, there took place throughout the German Empire no fewer than 200 marriages. It is a tradition in the Prussian monarchy that for all firstborn children that see the light on the same day as his own firstborn, the heir to the throne is the godfather—in much the same way that the Czar is godfather to all boys born to soldiers during their service. The Russian Emperor's responsibility is discharged by the gift of a rouble, which usually goes in vodka.

A CURIOUS echo of the war in the Far East has just made itself heard at the quite country village of Brielen, in Flanders, where a Japanese, named Dalle Okof, a fully graduated docter of medicine, has just been arrested as a vagabond. The account he gives of himself is that at the outbreak of war he was a surgeon with the army of Gen. Kuroki, and permitting himself to criticise in a Japaness journal certain ambulance methods after the battle of Liaoyang, he had to flee to Europe to escape a court-martial. Starting with £230 in his pocket, he reached Marseilles, but being unable to speak more than a few words of French, he could obtain no professional work, despite his diplomas, which are good, and tramped from place to place, living on his little capital until, when arrested at Brielen, his resources amounted to exactly three half pence. But if the Japanese care for books of travel, there should be in such an Odyssey abundant materials for "raising the wind."

SPELLING.

[BY HERMAN COHEN.]

ON modern disciplines, the orthographical bids fair to become one of the most severe. People who speak or write badly, that is, ungrammatically, have always been condemned as illiterate, and justly. When Charles, King of Spain, wrote to Queen Anne in 1705, 'it was all writ," says Burnet, "in his own hand and the French of it was so little correct that it was not like what a secretary would have drawn from him ; so from that I concluded "he penned it himself." Now, the yoke of grammar is very ancient, but that of spelling is very modern. The critical bishop was thinking of syntax and, perhaps, accidence in the passage just cited, not—at any rate, not so much—of mere word-forms. But two hundred years ago—perhaps we might say roundly in the whole pre-School Board period—there was an infinitely greater volume of speech than of writ. Practically the whole of the lower orders never wrote ; their immediate "betters" seldom. Now, you can speak grammar or no grammar ; but you cannot speak spelling (apart from isolated cases where spelling influences pronunciation.) Hence it is only in the last two or three decades that it has been common to hear "He" or "she"—mostly the latter—can't spell properly, and that not as a mere biographical detail but as a social test. Is there a single passage in Miss Ferrier or Jane Austen stamping any one according to their orthography ? We cannot recall any. But nowadays the children of the proletariate class each other—we have heard them—by such a standard ; gross incorrectness in, say, Dictation or an epistle is a stigma. It is the germ of a genuine literary movement; it is literally concerned with letters—and, like everything that gets a start nowadays, especially motors, it is overdone. The truth is that spelling, as a rule, is a very unimportant matter ; as an exception, a very important one. We are laying an unnecessary burden on future generations.

Let us take a couple of instances of pre-scientific times, at random. In Mr. Croft's edition of Elyot's Governour, the original of 1531, is thus reproduced : "There is an exercise which is right profitable in extreme daunger of warres, but by cause there semeth to be some perile in the lernynge therof, and also, it hath not bene of longe tyme moche used, specially amonge noble men, perchance some reders wyll litle esteme it. I meane swymmynge. But not withstandyng, if they remolne the imbecilitie of our nature, the hasardes and daungers of batayls, with the examples which shall herafter be showed, they wyll (I doubt not) thinke it as necessary to a capitayne or man of armes, as any that I haue yet rehersed. The Romanes, who aboue all thinges had moste in estimation martiall prowesse, they had a large and spacious felde without the citie of Rome . . . whercin the youth of the citie was exercised. This felde adioyned to the ryuer of Tyber, to the intent that as well men as children shulde washe and refreshe them in the water after their labours, as also lerne to swymme." (Vol. I., p. 176.) In the 1613 edition of Bacon's "Essaies" we read : "And therefore, if a man write little, hee had neede haue a great memory. If hee conferre little, hee had neede haue a present witte ; and if he reade little, hee had neede haue much cunning, to seeme to know that he doth not. Histories make men wise, Poets witties, the Mathematicks supplll, Naturall Philosophy deepe, Morall graue, Logickes and Rhetoricke able to contend." Will anyone say that anything is gained by putting these passages in their modern garb, or, rather, than an "up-to-date" restoration of their diction has any advantage whatever ? No one proposes to go back to "le rne" and "swymme," but suppose we had kept these forms would any harm have been done ? And where to-day is the self-unconsciousness which could write the same word in different ways in the same sentence ?

No one pleads, of course, for pseudo-archaisms. But neither do we want pseudo-neisms. If some of these are too firmly established to be displaced, at least let us not screw up the process, let us leave something to the play of the individual mind, let us not stereotype the vocabular future, if such a phrase may be permitted. We venture to say that every past half-century for four or five hundreds of years back has had its own orthography, though the differences have been decreasingly conspicuous, witness the resemblance on this point between the "Spectator" and, say, an essay in this journal. But it looks as if this versatility was to be arrested and the ages to be tyrannically governed by the notation of the late Victorian era.

Let us take a few instances, which will show that we are not mere reactionaries. A few years ago everybody wrote, and many educated people still write, "forego" (not in the sense of going before, which it means, but) in the sense of giving up, going without. But for this the proper form is undoubtedly "forgo" (exactly the German vergehen in whole and parts). Here the omission of the "e" is a mistake against principle, due to mere ignorant confusion of for and fore, which have nothing to do with one another. It happens that this particular correction is gaining ground ; for example, the "Times" of late years has adopted it. Here, then is a clear case where there is a right spelling and the point is not indifferent. Take a case where the law so to say, is equally clear but where there is by no means such a near prospect of justice being done. We all know that could is formed on a false analogy to would and should ; at one period of the language it was written "coud," but that form has not survived. Would it be reasonable to condemn a man of pedantry who extruded the alien l ? Again, to raise and to raise mean diametrically opposite things. We are far from saying that the "go-as-you-please" rule should be applied to them. On the contrary, it would be definitely wrong to interchange them, for it would sin against a principle supplied by history and tradition. We utterly decline to recognise the so-called phonetic system of spelling, as our last example shows—though, in fact the enormous majority of English words are spelled as they are pronounced. In short, it is obvious from the instances just given our only criterion is etymology. Provided you do not sin against that you may go as you please.

Why, then, proceed but precede ? Why worry between judgment and judgement or development and developement ? Is it worth discussing whether there should be one "e" or two or none in by-and-by ? What does it matter whether you spell allready (the natural form by the way), or traveled, or paralleled, or benefited ? Is not the difference between born and borne purely artificial ? What possible principle can be at stake in adopting either alternative in each of these cases, or in licence and license (noun and verb,) or domicile and domicil ? We have nothing to say against the word in possession because it is in possession, but surely there is a room for a joint tenant. Even the rights of hybrids must be respected. We should very much prefer that the termination ise should be reserved for words of Greek origin, and ize for those Latin, thus : organize or apologize, but recognise, authorise, or criticise. At any rate we would put the burden on those who use ize indiscriminately of showing that they got their Greek word through the Latin. But we do not insist on the point.

It cannot be objected to this plea for greater liberty or variety that we should be adding to the difficulties of the unlearned, for they already navigate the realms of ink without a rudder. Nay, they are the class likely to benefit most, for some of their original productions would certainly pass muster under a milder regime. In the past, indeed they have managed to impress their personality pretty well on the language which, after all, belongs to them. It must have been, we suspect, the popular voice or pen which brought about the linguistic degradation of the common word able. How many people are aware, we wonder, of the origin of this serviceable monosyllable in this shape ? Spenser always writes it hable - a form which at once connects it in many minds with the well-known French habile. It is a good illustration how the literary pathway may be made pleasant by restoring some of the landmarks ; the unlaboured recognition by the reader of the family relationship of words is a pleasing mental operation. Would not a writer who rescued this form from oblivion be doing a literary service ? And at last the lower orders would have a real option whether they should drop an "h" or not. We have said nothing about proper names because, nine times out of ten, their lettering is even less important than that of other words.

(Concluded on page 7.)

THE ODESSA MUTINY.

CONTRADICTORY REPORTS.

QUELLED OR SPREADING?

Rumoured Disturbance at Cronstadt.

LIBAU QUIET.

WAR MINISTER RESIGNS.

More Troops for Peterhof.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, JULY 1.

The mutiny at Libau has been quelled.

No fighting took place at Odessa yesterday. The rioters are calmed and troops are camped throughout the city.

The population thronged the housetops witnessing the manœuvring of the squadron, all the afternoon, which culminated in the unconditional surrender of the Potemkin, whose demand for an amnesty was refused.

The Potemkin hauled down the red flag when the battleships surrounded her and prepared to open a concentrated fire. The crew have been distributed among the squadron.

The "Daily Mail" correspondent at Odessa wiring to-day, says: "Notwithstanding the announcement of the authorities that the Potemkin has surrendered, I am reliably informed that the Potemkin has been joined by the Georgi Pobiedonotzetz, and both are now using searchlights in the harbour as if expecting an attack from the remainder of the squadron which is fifteen miles distant."

A later telegram says that the squadron with which Admiral Kruger left Sevastopol did not include the Pobiedonotsetz.

Admiral Kruger has returned to Sevastopol with his four battleships, but without the cruiser Kazarsky.

It is stated at Sevastopol that she will return in the evening with the Potemkin. On the other hand, the latest news telegram from Odessa allowed to reach St. Petersburg says that the Potemkin and Pobiedonotsetz are still there.

The authorities have refused the Potemkin crew permission to land to buy food. They are told to send lists of requirements.

The American Consul Mr Heenan cables that it is reported there is a mutiny in the fleet. The Potemkin and another battleship, he says, are still there.

[On June 30, the American Consul wired to Washington that the fleet had arrived there at noon from Sevastopol and that the Kniaz Potemkin had surrendered without firing a shot.]

LATER,

On the other hand nothing from Odessa, except a private telegram, had been received in London up to one o'clock to-day stating that the Potemkin has been joined by another mutinous battleship.

LONDON, JUNE 30.

A naval mutiny is reported to have broken out at Cronstadt, where the sailors stoned a number of officers.

The troops at Peterhof, where the Tsar is, have been reinforced.

LONDON, JULY 1.

M. Sakharoff, Minister for War, has resigned as he disapproved of the creation of the Council mentioned on 21st May.

THE TEREK DISARMED.

The Russian cruiser Terek on the 26th ult. was disarmed at Batavia.

THE ST. KILDA'S CREW.

LONDON, JULY 1.

The cruiser Dnieper has landed the St. Kilda people at Port Said.

CRICKET IN ENGLAND.

LONDON, JUNE 30.

Kent has beaten Yorkshire by six wickets.

LONDON, JULY 1.

The matches between Worcester and Somerset and Leicester and Notts had to be abandoned owing to rain.

The following matches were drawn:—

Lancashire vs. Surrey.

Gloucester vs. Australians.

Warwick vs. Hants.

Surrey vs. Cambridge University.

Gentlemen of England vs. Oxford University.

The following is the County Cricket Championship table up-to-date:—

	P.	W.	L.	D.	Pts.	Percentage.
Lancashire	12	8	0	4	8	100·00
Sussex	13	7	2	4	5	55·55
Surrey	11	6	2	3	4	50·00
Yorkshire	14	8	3	3	5	45·45
Middlesex	7	4	3	0	1	14·28
Notts	10	4	3	3	1	14·28
Gloucestershire	7	3	3	1	0	00·00
Leicestershire	10	3	3	4	0	00·00
Kent	7	3	4	0	−1	−14·28
Northamptonshire	5	1	2	2	−1	−33·33
Worcestershire	8	1	6	4	−2	−50·00
Essex	8	2	6	0	−4	−50·00
Hampshire	9	1	4	4	−3	−60·00
Somerset	9	1	5	3	−4	−66·66
Derbyshire	9	1	7	1	−6	−75·00
Warwickshire	9	0	3	6	−3	−100·00

A SECUNDERABAD telegram states that Narayan Rao, well-known in Hyderabad as Secretary to Nawab Zaffer Jung Bahadur, the premier Noble of Hyderabad, has been arrested for alleged frauds on the Bank of Bengal of an extensive nature. It is believed that there are other serious charges against him.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

THE JAPANESE ROYALTIES IN LONDON.

Banquet to Prince Arisugawa.

LONDON, JULY 1.

The Princess Arisugawa attended the Opera yesterday evening.

Prince Arisugawa and the Prince of Wales were present, to-night, at Mr. Balfour's banquet in honor of the King's birthday.

LONDON, JUNE 30.

The luncheon at the Mansion House, to-day, to Prince and Princess Arisugawa was a most brilliant function.

Two hundred and fifty guests were present, including Lord Lansdowne, the Cabinet Ministers, Mr. Chamberlain, the chiefs of the Army and Navy, bankers and merchants.

The Lord Mayor, in proposing the Mikado's health, said no monarch was regarded with greater admiration, and the progress of Japan was the marvel of our time. The Lord Mayor then welcomed Prince Arisugawa as the distinguished representative of an allied nation. He emphasized the bravery and resource, the self-restraint and devotion displayed by the Japanese in the war.

Prince Arisugawa speaking in English was received with a perfect ovation on rising to return thanks. He thanked the Lord Mayor for his reception in that illustrious city, the heart of the nation with which Japan was allied both by Treaty and national sentiment. He referred to his happy early days spent in England, and concluded: "I am here as the channel whereby Japan reciprocates the friendly sentiments of, and expresses sympathy with, the whole British Empire."

He then conferred on the Lord Mayor by order of the Emperor the Knight Commandership of the Rising Sun.

On arriving and leaving the Prince and Princess Arisugawa were greeted by a huge crowd with loud and enthusiastic cheering.

THE MOROCCO QUESTION.

Conference Accepted.

LONDON, JUNE 30.

It is announced in Paris that M. Rouvier to-day hands to Prince Radolin, the German Ambassador, a Note accepting the Conference on Moroccan affairs.

EXCITEMENT IN THE TEA TRADE.

LONDON, JULY 1.

Extraordinary scenes were witnessed at the bonded tea warehouses in London throughout last night. The approaches were choked with vans waiting to remove consignments accumulated till the reduction of duty.

BRITISH REVENUE RETURNS.

The Revenue for the quarter shows a decrease of a million as compared with 1904.

THE STRAITS DINNER.

Colonies and Imperial Council.

Mr. Carnegie Brown, who presided at the Straits dinner, urged the adequate representation of the Crown Colonies in the Imperial Council, and said the Straits had a claim to be heard. Their mission was to maintain British supremacy in the Eastern Seas.

THE AUSTRALIAN GOVERNMENT.

Defeated by Protectionists.

A telegram from Melbourne states that the Commonwealth [Government has been defeated on a question of confidence by 42 against 25 votes, the Protectionists and Labourites combining against the Free Traders.

DEATH OF MR HAY.

America's Great Loss.

A telegram has been received from Washington announcing the death of Mr. Hay, Secretary of State.

[While England is celebrating the advent of the American Ambassador, Mr. Whitelaw Reid a journalist and proprietor of "The Tribune", America, is deprived of another High official who, in former years, was a member of the press and of the same journal. He was born in Salem, Indiana, in 1838, being the third son of Charles Hay. He was educated at Brown University, Rhode Island when he obtained his A. M, and L. L. D., degrees whilst he was also an L. L. D., of the Western Reserve Princetown, Dartmouth, Yale and Harvard. In 1861 he was admitted as a barrister of the Supreme Court of Illinois, but immediately after went to Washington as Assistant Secretary to President Lincoln with whom he remained till his death acting also as his adjutant and A. D. C. For several months he served under General Hunter and General Gillimore with the rank of Major and A.A. G. whilst he was also breveted as Lieut Colonel and Colonel. He was First Secretary to the Legation at Paris from 1865 to 1867 after which he served as Charge d'Affaires at Vienna for a year. His next appointment was as Secretary of Legation at Madrid. But leaving there in 1870, he became a writer on the "Tribune" at New York remaining there till 1875, a year after, he had married Clara Stone of Ohio. It is a coincidence that his death should occur at this time, as during a former absence of Mr. Reid in Europe he acted as, Editor-in-Chief of the "Tribune." In 1875 he took an active part in Ohio and was a very conspicuous figure in the Presidential Elections of 1876, 1880 and 1884, and was First Assistant Secretary of State under President Hayes from 1879 to 1881. He was President of the International Sanitary Congress of Washington and American Ambassador to England from 1897 to 1898. In 1902 he received the thanks of the Congress for his Memorial address on the death of President M'Kinley. His best known works are "Castillian Days" (1871) and "Abraham Lincoln, a history" in 10 vols written in collaboration with J. G. Nicolas. He also published two volumes of poems.]

THE CARLYLE CIRCULAR.

APPEAL FROM CALCUTTA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JULY 1.

The Council of the European and Anglo-Indian Defence Association has submitted to the Government of Bengal a short note on the document relating to the authority of Divisional Commissioners commonly referred to as the "Carlyle circular." After remarking that the object of the main portion of the circular is apparently to secure both efficiency and due subordination to authority in the public service, and that the attainment of this object is clearly for the public good, the Council of the Association proceeds as follows: "But as regards judicial officers, though in paragraphs 4 and 6 it is clearly and rightly laid down that the executive must avoid any attempt at, or appearance of, interference, except through High Court, and that in regard to his judicial work a judge is under the High Court alone, the Council regret to notice that, in paragraph 3, amongst cases in which the authority of Commissioner may be usefully exercised are included cases in which officers are guilty of disregard of the interest of other departments. It is difficult to see to what other cases this can possibly refer but those in which Judicial Officers, in their judgments or orders or in course of proper judicial remarks on cases being tried before them, may feel constrained to comment adversely on actions, and thus apparently disregard the interests of other Departments of the Government, such, for instance, as the Police, Excise, Court of Wards etc."

The Council cannot but feel that, if this is intended, a very serious blow has been aimed at that independent and impartial administration of justice which it is the aim of the Government and public alike to conserve and foster, and they respectfully appeal to the Government to explain or modify this portion of the circular in view of serious apprehensions felt as to its true meaning.

FRONTIER RAIDERS CAUGHT.

FIVE CASUALTIES.

SIMLA, JULY 1.

News comes from the Frontier of a fight, last Thursday, in which a Jamadar of the Southern Waziristan Militia and two sepoys have been killed and four sepoys wounded. It appears that a party of the South Waziristan Militia came up with raiders who were carrying off sheep in the Protected area near Sarwekai. The sheep were recovered, three of the raiders were killed and two captured.

THE METROPOLITAN TO GO TO ENGLAND.

The Metropolitan leaves Calcutta on July 2nd, arriving at Simla on the 4th, and Bombay on the 8th, whence he sails by the steamer "Caledonia" on three months' leave to England, returning on October 8th.

INCREASED RAILWAY EARNINGS.

The Indian Railway earnings of the first two and a-half months of the current official year are a quarter of a crore of rupees above those of the corresponding period in 1904. The Bengal-Nagpur line is responsible for most of the increase.

THE BANK OF SIMLA.

A PROSPEROUS YEAR.

The Alliance Bank of Simla has had another most prosperous year, its profit for the twelve months ending yesterday being two lakhs and ninety-two thousand rupees. This includes the balance brought forward from last year.

The bank pays its usual dividend of 12 per cent and puts half a lakh to the reserve fund, and gives one month's pay as bonus to all its establishment and carries forward a balance of about thirty-four thousand rupees.

"GAZETTE OF INDIA" NOTIFICATIONS.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE DEPARTMENT.

Colonel Hobday, Deputy Surveyor-General, reverts to Military employ with effect from the 16th proximo, Colonel R. A. Wahab succeeding him and Lieut.-Colonel G. B. Hodgson officiating for Colonel Wahab.

Mr. G. K. Watts officiates as Secretary for Public Works to the Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces vice Mr. Parkes on leave.

The Department of Commerce and Industry publishes draft rules under the Explosives Act to be taken into consideration on the 1st September.

CRICKET IN POONA.

POONA GYMKHANA vs ISLAM C. C.

POONA, JULY 1.

A cricket match between the Poona Gymkhana and the Islam Cricket Club was played to-day under cloudy weather. The game resulted in a win by the Gymkhana by 72 runs. The following are the scores:—

POONA ISLAM C. C.

1st Innings

Gul Mahomed, C Geoghegan, b Ling	5
Nizamuddin, c Airy, b Geoghegan	10
Abdul Kadir, c Airy, b Ling	0
Mirza Useff, b Ling	0
Mahomed, b Geoghegan	3
Mahomed Sahib, c Airy, b Geoghegan	2
S A Kadur, b Geoghegan	2
M Abdul Kadir, c Geoghegan, b Ling	0
Shaik Ahmed, b Geoghegan	15
Syed Mahomed, b Ling	4
Abbas ally not out	2
Extras	9
Total	71

POONA GYMKHANA.

1st Innings.

Mr Comyn, c and b Mahomed	4
Major Rawlins, c and b Mahomed	7
Mr Airy, c Syed Mahomed, b Mahomed	21
Major Leslie, b Mahomed	0
Captain Rutter, c Nizamuddin, b Mahomed	19
Mr Tillard, c Jussuff, b Abbasally	24
Mr Smith b Abasally	1
Mr Ling, not out	35
Capt Geoghegan, c Ahmed, b Nizamuddin	12
Capt Gray lbw b Mahomed	9
Mr Sandeman, b Mahomed	4
Extras	7
Total	143

THE ROLT CASE.

A PROTEST FROM E. AND A. I. ASSOCIATION.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JULY 2

The Rolt case has been made the subject of a letter from the European and Anglo-Indian Defence Association to the Government of India. The letter does not recapitulate the facts of the case, but it draws attention to the salient points in the conduct of Lea and Heard. In reference to Lea opinion is expressed that it is deplorable on public grounds that the Government of Bengal should deliberately record its opinion that his conduct is undeserving of censure. As regards Heard, the Association calls attention to the fact that, in spite of the censure contained in the Government Resolution, this officer has been promoted to one of the most coveted sub-divisions in Bengal. It is submitted that this constitutes a most lamentable encouragement on the part of the local Government of the official's misconduct of a very grave kind which ought to have convinced the local Government, as it certainly has the public, that Heard is absolutely unfit to discharge judicial duties of any kind.

BENGAL ALLUVIAL BILL.

On the subject of the proposed Bengal Alluvial Bill, the Bengal National Chamber of Commerce have, in response to the invitation recently sent out, addressed the Government of Bengal in a lengthy letter. It deals with the state of things resulting from the accretions of land continually forming in Eastern Bengal by reason of the action of the river and the disputes inevitably connected with the changes. The letter goes in some detail into these matters and proceeds to suggest a Series of amendments to the draft Bill.

THE MONSOON BURSTS IN CALCUTTA.

The Monsoon has properly burst in Calcutta. The rainfall is not heavy but constant, and the temperature having fallen considerably, life has become more tolerable. It is needless to say that ice is again selling at normal rate.

CHARGE AGAINST THE "AMRITA BAZAR PATRIKA."

On May 30th last the "Amrita Bazar Patrika" inserted an advertisemet relating to magic pills which the Commissioner of Police held to be obscene. The publisher and printer of the paper were accordingly summoned whereon they submitted to the Commissioner a statement in which they expressed regret for the offence and attributed it to the malpractice of one of their employes. They also undertook not to repeat the offence. On the case being called to-day, the Court Inspector mentioned the expression of regret and undertaking by the accused and asked the Court to allow the case to be withdrawn. The Magistrate permitted this, and the accused who answered to the charge were discharged.

STANDARD TIME IN POONA.

POONA, JULY, 2.

Standard time has not been observed in Poona properly. Only a gun was fired in advance time and the Railway and Telegraph clocks have changed hands. All public clocks continue to follow the old timing, and the alteration has had no perceptible effects upon the public in general. Church bells, this morning and evening, pealed under the old time.

THE CONDEMNED LINE!

SOME INTERESTING FIGURES.

FROM the traffic returns of the B. B. and C. I. Railway issued last Saturday, we take the following return showing the outward and inward traffic for the half-year ending 31st December 1904; at each Station on the local line which Government is asked to interrupt:—

STATIONS.	OUTWARDS. Passengers.	Amount.	Total Goods & Passengers.
		Rs.	Rs.
Colaba	195491	144?89	296386
Church Gate	288533	84977	114736
Marine Lines	400953	77819	116706
Charni Road	352613	97368	122327
Grant Road	862913	252577	334267
Mahalakshmi	111701	19267	19580
Parel	215187	15907	20082
Elphinstone Road	207581	18321	18725
Via Dadar Junction	11105	24514	96323
Dadar	238061	50834	52707
Matunga Road	49446	2991	3124
Mahim	230631	18043	31506
Bandra	384981	49079	52432
Santa Cruz	70917	7765	7850
Andheri	99149	12969	14765
Goregaon	6196	955	1014
Malad	42810	6512	6845
Borivli	32184	6929	7131
Bhayndar	26?77	7503	27144
Bassein Road	67255	14201	83076
Nalla Sopara	19159	3393	9105
Virar	41395	8951	27966

STATIONS.	INWARDS. Passengers.	Amount.	Total Goods & Passengers	Total Outwards and Inwards. Half-year ending 31st December 1904.	Half-year ending 31st December 1903.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Colaba	191155	47920	394233	690 19	562403
Church Gate	275845	80408	87249	201985	180719
Marine Lines	344261	75714	90869	217665	220681
Charni Road	303823	98720	110718	233045	240339
Grant Road	733893	377198	793561	1178248	1052807
Mahalakshmi	233913	10400	20119	39899	35977
Parel	212844	14854	15587	35675	31877
Elphinstone Road	190813	11314	12286	31011	31032
Via Dadar Junction	12348	25341	72451	167781	202246
Dadar	304073	52310	53858	106585	97372
Matunga Road	5446	3370	3453	6577	5150
Mahim	341393	28749	51743	82249	65976
Bandra	453791	51716	194630	247042	195737
Santa Cruz	71437	8177	8493	16330	11970
Andheri	95106	13538	14801	29566	23091
Goregaon	9626	1363	1444	2458	2201
Malad	47257	7395	7593	14446	12807
Borivli	41900	8176	9587	16718	17146
Bhayndar	39079	6311	9388	15432	33837
Bassein	18709	17618	27743	80892	62513
Nalla Sopareo	15010	3315	6102	15?07	10212
Virar	42807	9223	16509	44575	33506

A MARRIAGE has been managed and will take place shortly between Lieutenant W. W. Marshall, Indian Army and Miss May Constance Hope, second daughter of Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Hope of Luton Bedfordshire and Chiswick.

MR. CLAUDE WHITE and the members of the Bhutan Mission have arrived at Gantok, in Sikkim. They have most successfully discharged the duties entrusted to them, and future political dealings with the Bhutanese on a friendly basis seem assured.

STEEPLECHASING AND STEEPLECHASERS.

BY

HARRY R. SARGENT.

(Author of "Thoughts upon Sport," "Sport, a National Benefactor," &c.)

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With Ireland its birth place, steeplechasing is one of the oldest sports extant in Britain. It originated out of what were called "Pounding Matches," a species of sport Irish gentry indulged in as far back as the eighteenth century and continued well into the nineteenth. It was of the most dangerous nature, being simply which of two men would incapaciate the other from following him on horseback over the most difficult country. Frightful accidents frequently occurred, for none but the most determined of men got up and they had good horses under them. And, except with pistols, for this was the duelling age, no means was so popular among young Irishmen for settling a difference.

To give pace to the proceeding, for neither pace nor time mattered in a pounding match, a line straight across country, with some tower or steeple to mark the finish was, after a lapse of years, decided upon, and hence came the word "steeplechase."

Where the first of these steeplechases took place is uncertain, for there were no public records kept in those days. But in 1752, according to a MS. at Dromoland, Lord Inchiquin's place in County Limerick, there was a match over four miles and a half of country from Buttevant, in County Cork, with the steeple of St. Leger at Doneraile to mark the winning post between Mr. O'Callaghan and Mr. Edmund Blake.

Flags to mark the course were not usual; all the riders had to do was to make the best of their way from start to finish, and could deviate from the line as they chose, but could not go through an open gate or more than a hundred yards on a road. These were also called "Point-to-Point" races.

IRELAND TO THE FORE.

Beyond laying out the course a few days beforehand, when not a twig was trimmed nor alteration made, there was no preparation for a steeplechase in the early history of the sport. There was no standhouse, and the course was "kept" in such deplorable manner that people were run over at nearly every meeting, while horses and jockeys, as might be expected, were frequently killed.

Nevertheless, the sport became so popular that by the end of the eighteenth century a whole week's steeplechasing was held in many places in Ireland, notably over the Annagh course at Westport, where men like the Marquis of Sligo, who in after years presented the "Sligo whip" to the Turf Club, which is run for still at the Curragh, and Mr. Martin Joseph Blake, who bred Guiccioli, the dam of Birdcatcher, were stewards. Nor were the stakes of small proportion, for on St. Patrick's Day 1813, 100 guineas were given for a race at Ratherogan in Roscommon, when six horses started over a course of six miles in which "were six stone walls, each five feet high, and several yawning ditches." Yet a good race was the result, three, at least, running well from start to finish.

Everybody knows that Ireland for ages has been famous for its horses and horsemen, but it is not generally known that leading men in Ireland imported horses from the East to improve their original breed not long after the English did so. And before the days of Matchem, Herod or Eclipse, Lord Sligo, Sir Edward O'Brien, Lord Barrymore and others had Arabians, Barbs and Turks standing in Ireland. It was with the produce of these importations from the original Irish "hobbie," so famous for jumping and sure-footedness, that steeplechasing was first introduced—the same, in fact, as the breed of horse that was before then raced on the Curragh.

After fox-hunting had become an established sport steeplechasing was all the more encouraged, so that the breed of the hunter might be improved thereby; but it was not until just about one hundred years ago that the sport was introduced to England. At first it was scouted as a barbarous custom of the cracked-brained Irish, but before long was recognised to have in it every essential of high-class manly sport, and would probably tend to improve the breed of hunters. It therefore caught on with the English and meetings of importance were established at St. Albans, Cheltenham, Aylesbury and other places, while matches were got up impromptu between hunting men.

Who is it who has not heard of the doings of Becher and Vivian, Osbaldeston and Grimaldi, Sefferd and Red Deer, or Lord Waterford and Cock Robin? While the match for 1,000 guineas a side from Barkby Holt to Billesden Coplow between Captain Ross on Mr. Holyoake's Clinker, and Captain Douglas on Radical, in 1826 has been recorded in all the books on Steeplechasing; and how, after winning, Captain Ross gave 600 guineas for Clinker to ride to hounds.

THE SPORT IN ENGLAND.

Once established, the sport went quickly ahead in England, and meetings sprang up too numerous here to mention, extending as they did to far-away Devonshire, and even to Scotland and Wales. In 1839 the Grand National was established over the same course at Aintree, where it has remained ever since. And from the beginning that event has been looked upon as the Star and Garter of Steeplechasing as the Derby is of flat-racing, even though the best horse do not necessarily always win either. The Irish always patronised English cross-country racing, particularly the Grand National, different in every respect though the fences were. Out of the thirteen horses that started at Aintree in 1840, seven or eight were Irish, with Jerry, the property of Lord Clanmorris (though not entered in his name), Arthur, owned by Mr. Barry, and Valentine, by Mr. John Power, being the first three.

To correct a mistake originally made in the Calendar and perpetuated ever since, it is no harm here to state that "Matthew" was not the name of Mr. Courtenay's horse that ran in 1847; it was "Father Mathew," called after the great Irish Apostle of Temperance. It may also be stated Father O'Flynn who won in 1892, though his name implies it, was neither Irish himself nor any of his connections; whilst it is the only name of Irish significance out of all the winners of the Grand National.

For a great number of years there existed in Ireland the barbarous habit of running steeplechases off in heats—generally a mile out, then round a flag post and back home the same way; the starting post doing duty also for the winning post. But that was at the time when only two or three races were brought off in the day; and by the end of the fifties these heat-races had disappeared, courses in a circle took their place.

Steeplechasing was ever the most favourite of all sports with the Irish—not even was fox-hunting so popular, while neither flat-racing nor hurdle racing were ever thought much of. But it must be remembered that the sport was carried out across the "natural country." £30 to £50 was the usual stake, with £100 the maximum, until in 1861 the late Marquis of Drogheda, and present Earl of Howth, brought Punchestown from a small Hunting meeting to the front, and gave £300 to the National Hunt Steeplechase in addition to a £5 sweepstakes. Thence forward Punchestown has grown until for many a long year it has stood head and shoulders over every other steeplechase meeting, the Liverpool Grand National, as a race maintaining still its pride of place.

SOME HISTORIC STABLES.

With Punchestown showing the way, and having a track of its own as safe and fair as sport of the kind permitted of, meetings all over Ireland began to be improved; courses considered dangerous were altered, stakes increased, while stand-houses and other arrangements were brought up to an adequate state of comfort and convenience.

Horses too, and riders also, increased both in quantity and quality, until for, say, from 1865 to 1875 steeplechasing reached the zenith of its fame—at least in Ireland. Then it was that owners had to give up training their own horses at home, and it was the late Mr. John Hubert Moore, assisted by his old friend Mr. Allan McDonagh, of Brunette fame, who first took to training steeplechase horses for other people. This was at Jockey Hall on the Curragh: and to show the class of horse then in Ireland, here are some of those Moore had practically at the same time under his control and within the decade named: Rufus, Revenge, Revoke, Albert, Zuleika, Furley, Scots Grey and his brother June Wind, Matelot, Pride of Kildare, Liberator, Tony Lumpkin, Ilderim, Curragh Ranger, Turco, Rocksavage, Rory of the Hills, Juggler, Gamebird, Bold Bresman, Salamis and Miss Theo. And in other stables in Ireland were horses at the time able to beat even these cracks.

About that time were also stabled a couple of miles off, at Eyrefield Lodge under the care of the late Mr. Harry Linde, Empress, Woodbrook, Seaman, Cyrus, Martha, Usna, Lord Tara, Mohican, Whisper Low, Fairwind, Carmelite, Too Good, May Boy, the two Eyrefields, Primrose League, Niblick, Alexander, Chancery, and Spahi.

Of course, there may have been better horses than any one of the foregoing, but for a collection of high class steeplechasers it is safe to assert there was never the like of either of these lots under the same man's care at the same time. Besides winning the Grand National, Paris steeplechase and other of the greatest events of the day as many of these horses did, every one of the lot was a "Grand National horse," and could carry weight; Usna and Seaman being the two best Mr. Harry Beasely ever rode.

English steeplechase horses were also of high class throughout the period referred to, or say from 1865 to 1880, to wit Emblem, Lord George, Salamander, The Colonel, Disturbance, Rengny, Regal, Austerlitz, Shifnal, Congress, Hall Court, Savoyard, Roquefort, Emperor, L'Africain, Schiedam, with hosts of others the writer for the moment cannot remember, though they were not all as good as Salamander, The Colonel, or Congress.

So were riders plentiful, and quite first-class in those days, and none better than some officers of the Army. If space permitted, their names could now be given as readily as the horses. They number quite fifty.

Towards the beginning of the seventies changes came over the scene of steeplechase courses. Famous old courses were cut down and made but shadows of their former selves. But, worse than all, gate-money meetings were started close to towns with artificial fences and level tracks within paled enclosures. And from then until now, as the world knows, the fine old sport of steeplechasing has been on the down line, notwithstanding the fact that stakes have been raised immensely. And, though Ireland has not suffered as much as England, it has suffered a lot.

A CHANGE FOR THE WORSE.

With facts staring everybody in the face, no need here in pointing out how things have changed, for everything in connection with public steeplechasing has been changed of late years. Formerly held over the open country, the sport was patronised by country people high and low, in England as well as Ireland, while townspeople preferred much to enjoy a day's racing on the flat, not understanding the wild cross-country work. Now it is quite the reverse, country people care nought for these artificial Joint-Stock-Company Meetings, and neither go to them nor keep horses for them. No one goes to them but those of the adjacent town, and they go more for the purpose of betting than for the love of the sport. The consequence of this change of front is that scarcely has a single horse of first-class Grand National form been put forward in England for the last twenty years, while those that came from Ireland can be numbered upon the fingers of one hand; Frigate, Come Away, Royal Meath, Cloister, Manifesto; with perhaps Covert Hack, who won the Conyngham at Punchestown four times, Ambush II. and a few more. While there are scarcely a dozen first-class gentlemen jockeys to be found to-day either in or out of the Army.

It is a pity to see an institution that once formed a leading branch of sport ruined by being turned into a commercial undertaking. But there is a way to save it, though only one. Let the National Hunt authorities encourage meetings by every means throughout the provinces on the principle adopted of late years by Hunts at the end of the season, where they have straight across the natural country their Point-to-Point or other Hunt races; leaving the present suburban gate-money meetings with their stereotyped courses to provide equestrian performances—surely it is not steeplechasing—for the townspeople, but allow none other of the sort to be added.

Punchestown courses have never been altered for forty years, and no meeting, bar the Grand National, has such an attendance of country folk, nor does another afford as fine sport or show as large fields. What trains arrive in London from the provinces conveying country folk to Sandown or Kempton? But see how they arrive in Liverpool and Dublin for Aintree and Punchestown! Why cannot a syndicate of English sportsmen, with say Lord Coventry and Lord Lonsdale at its head, be formed and make Burton Lazars at Melton Mowbray a second Punchestown?

With each branch of sport differing in nearly every particular from the other, one man likes one while another likes another—the 'butts" and the "corners" are different from the bogs, the stubbles and the open moor; whipping for trout is not the same as casting for the lordly salmon; a stalk in the highlands is not the "thirty minutes o'er the grass," and handling the willow differs from taking the tiller under a close-reefed mainsail—yet each brings joy in its turn to the true all-round sportsman. Ask the man, however, who, in addition to partaking of the joys the sports referred to occasions, has had on him a silk jacket between the flags, and under him a good horse for four miles across a sporting country, if he has not experienced within these few minutes that certain specific sense of condensed excitement that no form of sport can impart, much less compress within the same space of time, other than the Steeplechase. And then—if he wins—with his best girl looking on!

NEXT WEEK.

"RACING AS A NATIONAL SPORT," BY FREDERICK ABER.

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BIJAPUR NOTES.

THE full moon has come and gone without bringing the wished for drench which we quite expected would follow some rather good May storms. Fortunately, writes our correspondent, we are in a district which is accustomed to more kicks than halfpence, and we never complain. We assemble with some regularity for the "rains," and are usually cheerfully disappointed; but we owe to that circumstance a more agreeable time than some districts can enjoy in the wet months. Once in a blue moon, the morning may be too wet to ride, and the days, on which we lose our tennis but congratulate ourselves upon the state of the "weather and the crops", are only too few. Changes are rare in this small station, and we find only two new faces this season. Contrary to the usual experience very few outsiders have yet favoured us, and the only motorist who has been near was not tempted by our mournful decayed beauty of ruins and domes. The only exception has been our Bombay Archæologist, who spared a day or two from his extra duties in the Central Provinces to come and see that the fine remains have not suffered by the transfer of Mr. Ahmadi, the late Executive-Engineer who showed so much skill and taste upon them.

So we have been very quiet, and the little festivity on Monday the 26th of trooping the Colours on the Police Parade ground, where Mrs. Biddle the hospitable wife of our D. S. P. was "At Home," came as a welcome break. The ceremonial gravity of the occasion was lightened by the solemn way in which a well-known, but diminutive, terrier marched solemnly down the drawn-up lines of sepoys, and, later on, rushed across the very centre of the grounds barking furiously, to score the spoils she expected to be brought down out of the air by the feu de joie.

In one respect we were as usual to the fore, as a community; we have a fine band of infants of varying ages. "We are little, but we're wise," and we boast a climate in which no child need have a day of illness. Although this year the coloured bullock race of the full moon of June which is believed to declare the character of the coming season as early (red) or late (white) has pronounced a poor time for both harvests, we have the compensating pleasure of laughing in our sleeves at the infatuated locusts which visited us for food last month. Those which have survived our bleak hillsides, and sought "pastures" new are doubtless sadder and wiser birds, and will not again hope for green food here. They give our hedges and mango trees a fictitious appearance of the bald leaflessness of autumn at home. Every now and then on afternoon brings a shower which puts heart into us, and makes it possible for one village after another to sow. So far we have not shared the anxiety of Bombay people; the absence of rain felt there, this year, as compared with last year, has not been noticed here. Ours is the case of "he that is down need fear no fall," and in fact we are, so far, not doing very badly.

Our Executive Engineer is making energetic efforts to speedily house himself with a view to vacating the one Musalman Tomb that is still inhabited by a Government officer. Equal success has not attended the efforts to remove the mosquito danger by filling up the part of the moat of the citadel.

Certain under springs have proved too strong for the amount of rubbish and dust which was tipped in, and the last state of the moat is a remnant of green water. Last year it was a distinctly pretty curve of still water, in which the neighbouring buildings of old grey walls were reflected with the effect of an old feudal castle.

NOTES FROM BROACH.

WE are anxiously awaiting, writes our correspondent on June 30, the advent of the monsoon. Some of the wells here as also in the district have run dry and the waters of the river Narbadda have become brackish. The sky is overcast and we may fairly expect rain in the evening or at all events during the night.

We had two sittings of the Teachers' Conference (Primary Schools) on Thursday and the day before, in which among those who took active part were Rao Bahadur Chunilal Venilal, C. I. E., Mr. Motilal Chunilal, Mr. K. R. Nanjiani and schoolmaster Vallabhram of the Lalbazar school. Several important questions were discussed and Committees formed. The question of harmonium-teaching in the Municipal Girls School whether advisable or otherwise was to the fore. The summing up by the President Rao Bahadur Chunilal was very lucid and instructive. He made an interesting comparison between the old and the new systems of teaching. Votes of thanks were proposed for the President as also for Mr. Motilal who organised the movement.

FOOTBALL IN BOMBAY.

A PRACTICE GAME.

THE elements on Saturday were all against correct exposition of the Association code and it was very wisely decided that the game in the Harwood League between the Bombay Gymkhana and the Royal Garrison should be postponed to next week. The Cooperage after the heavy deluge which started coming down on Friday night and lasted with a few brief intervals throughout the day was in no state for football, but as at 5-20 the Gunners were in full strength on the ground and the Gymkhana had nine men, which number was added to five minutes before the final whistle went by the belated appearance of another member of the team, it was decided to play a practice game. The game only calls for the briefest description, the Gunners having the upper hand practically throughout both periods and in thesecond half scoring the only goal obtained in the match. Although repeated attacks were made on the goal during the first half and several dangerous shots were sent in, the defence of the Gymkhana goalkeeper and backs prevented a score. The Gymkhana during this period broke away once and carrying the ball down to their opponents' goal, the right wing sent in a shot which struck the cross bar. The second half was practically a repetition of the first, the Gunners keeping play confined for the most part in Gymkhana territory. Their goal was obtained as the result of a clever bit of combined play by the right wing and inside left. Score :—

Royal Garrison Artillery	1 Goal,
Bombay Gymkhana	nil.

THE NEW THEATRE IN BOMBAY.

WE learn that the prospectus of the Orient Theatre Company, Limited, with Sir Dinshaw M. Petit, Bart., as chairman of the provisional board of directors, will be published shortly, when the public will be invited to subscribe to the capital, which has at present been fixed at three lakhs of rupees. The names of the members of the provisional board of directors, with Mr. A. C. Payne, M. S. A., as architect, afford ample guarantee that the project for providing Bombay with a thoroughly up-to-date theatre will be carried through with every element of success in its practical working. The new theatre is intended to provide fitting accommodation for European companies, which is wholly wanting at present, and will doubtless attract first-class companies to Bombay. The building is estimated to cost about two lakhs and a half of rupees; and the balance will remain as working capital. It is intended to provide a structure with an imposing elevation in the style of the French Renaissance; and the internal decorations will be of the same period. The seating capacity will be for over a thousand persons; and the plans are so arranged that the whole stage can be seen from any seat in the house. Separate entrances are provided to each section of the house, and ample emergency exits in case of fire. Large lounge verandahs will be provided with refreshment and retiring rooms to each part. The ventilation will be so arranged as to carry away all the heated air while cooled air will be forced in—a contrivance hitherto unknown in any Bombay theatre.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

A Rand Record.

FAMINE IN LEATHER.

A "BUTTER" COMBINE.

LONDON, JUNE 16.

PROPOSALS have been submitted to the shareholders for the rearrangement of the capital of the Trustees, Executors, and Securities Insurance Corporation and they have a genuine Winchester House flavour about them. The shareholders are lured into the intricacies of the scheme by the suggestion that the directors have at last discovered measures for getting rid of the uncalled liability. The present capital is 200,000 shares of £5 5s. each with £2 5s. paid up and the remaining £3 per share is part of the security for the £400,000 Debenture stock. The liability on the shares is to be got rid of by calling it up and by giving the Debenture holders an extra 1/4 per cent. per annum in perpetuity for having a very intangible and doubtful security converted into hard cash. It is really a brilliantly ingenious idea and we have little doubt it will be adopted with great enthusiasm. The present shares will be split into 200000 4 1/2 per cent. Cumulative Preference shares and 200,000 Ordinary shares of £2 12s. 6d. each with £1 2s. 6d. paid up. Out of the exceptional profits of the past year a bonus of 10s. per share will be declared and 7s. 6d. of this will be applied in payment of a call on the Ordinary making them £1 10s. paid leaving a liability of £2 12s. 6d. on each pair of new shares. If the holders do not care to pay this amount their Preference shares will be taken over at £1 2s. 6d. and applied to paying up their Ordinary shares in full. The cost of the scheme is to be 2s. per old share (£20,000 in all) to be provided out of the above-mentioned bonus after deducting 6d. for income-tax. Yes, decidedly it is the most ingenious scheme ever hatched in Winchester House.

Shareholders of the United Railways of the Havana and Regla Warehouses will be gratified with the estimate of results for the year put forward by the Chairman at the special meeting. As the year ends on 30th of June this statement is based mainly upon ascertained results, and points to an improvement in the net profits from £213,000 in 1903-4 to £308,700 in1904-5,an advance of nearly 50 per cent. For 1903-4 a sum of £67,200 was utilised in paying 4½ per cent. dividends on the Profered and Deferred stocks, and wiping away all arrears on both issues which are cumulative. For practical purposes both issues are now on the same footing, and by Special Resolution they have been merged into one Ordinary stock, which will amount to £1,540,000, The improvement in profits indicated by the Chairman yesterday shows that 13 1-2 per cent. is being earned on this amount, after paying Debenture interest—a highly satisfctory state of things. Already an interim dividend at the rate of 9 per cent. per annum has been distributed on account of 1904-5, and, if a round 10 per cent. be paid for the whole year there would still be a handsome surplus for reserve etc. In view of the remarkable prosperity of the company, and the fact that more capital is to be issued, certainly a large surplus ought to be retained in this way. The shareholders approved the creation of £770,000 of 5 per cent. Preference capital. The official proposal was that it should take the form of £100 shares, but, bowing to the evident view of the meeting, this was amended to £10 shares.

While the Brazilian loan, in spite of the protests raised by the Rio de Janeiro Harbour Company, has been so well absorbed that subscribers receive only 10 per cent. of the amount applied for, the Westralian issue has been a sad failure. According to some reports the underwriters have had to take as much as 80 per cent. of the stock, and, whether or not this is the exact figure, the fact that the market quotation has gone to 3/4 discount clearly shows that the public have not given it a very warm reception. The stock, carrying 3 1/2 per cent, interest is a security, and as such might have been excepted to attract investors, seeing that the issue price is only 96 1/2. Australia has certainly been making better progress of late since the long spell of draught broke, but many people doubt the wisdom of classifying its far too numerous loans as trustee securities. Australian finance is suspected, and all the more so on account of the dangerous lengths to which the ultra-democratic Governments are prepared to go in certain directions. Apart from this, Westralian investments are regarded with doubt because the colony depends almost entirely on a mining industry of uncertain life and, because of the treatment accorded to the Midland Railway. Altogether, therefore, it is not very surprising that the recent issue should have been cold-shouldered by the public.

At last has Transvaal succeeded in beating the gold output record which it established in August, 1899, two months before the war broke out. The yield for May is 409,149 ounces, valued at £1,768,734, against £1,695,550 for April, and £1,720,907 for August, 1899. These are stupendous figures, and might be expected to instil some life into the market if anything would. But the public show no inclination to modify their attitude of indifference, except in the way of selling whenever prices are screwed up a little, and thereseem no reason why they should. On several occasions recently it has been shown that the prices of the dividend-paying mines are already far too high, and, although it is possible that some of the undeveloped properties will turn out better than anticipated, the majority are capitalised at a figure which precludes any chance of the public making much profit out of them. The West Rand Consolidated Mines afforded a notable example of the insane valuation put upon properties, which cannot under the most favourable circumstances return a penny of dividends for years to come, and the public are not likely to forget such object-lessons in a hurry.

Notwithstanding the very definite statement on the subject of the acquisition of the Arica and Tacna Railway by the Chilian Government made by the Chairman of the company at the recent meeting, rumours of a coming deal, and hints to buy the shares are again circulating. A few weeks back it was stated in the financial press that an informal offer had been made on behalf of the Government to the Company's agent in Chili. The truth of this was denied, but it was stated at the meeting that the Company was willing to sell at a price which would make the shares worth about £10. The £20 shares of the Arica and Tacna Railway, at their present price of 6, are quoted about 100 per cent. more than their merits justify, for the dividends for very many years have only been fractional and on the last distribution a purchase at 6 returns a yield of only 3 5/8 per cent., which is, of course, totally inadequate. The fact is that Chili has undertaken to place the capital of Bolivia in communication with Arica, on the Chilian coast, but there are two ways of doing this. The first is by acquiring the Arica and Tacna Railway, and extending it to Bolivia, and the other by making an entirely new line. There are engineering difficulties to be overcome whichever route is adopted, for the extension of the Arica and Tacna line would mean the making of a rack railway 45 miles in length. If the alternative route is adopted, naturally it will not improve the prospects of this company.

There is a remarkable scarcity of leather at the present time, and quotations continue to show a strong upward tendency, as the visible supply is by no means equal to the demand. This scarcity exists in most countries, and it appears to be quite as keenly felt on the Continent and in America as in England. It is reported that the Japanese military authorities have placed considerable orders for boots with American manufacturers, who have been obliged to purchase large quantities of leather from this country. Orders to the value of between £50,000 and £60,000 have been placed in the West Riding of Yorkshire, and the bulk of the goods represented by this amount have been despatched by a single firm. Several North country tanners have been asked to quote for further supplies. It is also stated that Russia has placed orders for army boots with manufacturers in the Paris and St. Etienne districts, and as the Continental supplies of leather are also scarce the contractors have sent out inquiries both to England and Belgium for leather. Large contracts, both for clothing and boots, are expected both from Japan and Russia, as their supplies have been exhausted, and outside aid will have to be called in to bring the stores up to anything like the normal level. England and America hope to divide the Japanese contracts between them, and France naturally expects a fair share of such business as may be passing on Russian account.

Our Melbourne correspondent, writing on May 10, says :—The consumers of Great Britain,and particularly those of Manchester and Liverpool and will be interested in the new agreement which has been made between the Minister of Agriculture for the State of Victoria, on behalf of the producers of that State, and a combination of shipping companies, which includes the White Star line, the Aberdeen line, and Lund's line for the carriage of frozen butter from Australia to London. The agreement is the outcome of the Royal Commission on Butter Export, brought into existence by the exposure by the Melbourne "Age" of the series of secret rebates given by the Orient-Pacific and the P. and O. mail companies to certain favoured Melbourne agents. The new agreement excludes the mail companies altogether and reduces freights per pound of butter from 3-4d to 3-8d.—a 50 per cent reduction, which means the saving as against the old mail shipping rates of at least £40,000 a year to the trade. The encouragement given to production through this agreement will mean that New South Wales and other States will follow suit, and the attack on the position of Denmark in the English market will be redoubled. The agreement is something more than a mere reduction in freight charges. It provides for the great increase in refrigeration accommodation, for automatically registering thermometers,for the separation of butter from other cargo with odorous qualities, and for the acceptance by the contracting lines of legal responsibility far beyond that which has hitherto existed for the safety of cargoes. There is to be a weekly service from September to May and fortnightly during the rest of the year.

The exclusion of the mail companies from the new contract is bound to lead, in the opinion of competent authorities, to a shipping war. The Orient Company and the P. and O. are not likely to take it "laying down." Unless, however, they reduce their prices to England below 3-8d. for butter they must lose in the contest. The Australian producers have been a source of immense profit to the shipping lines, who by means of devices reflecting the utmost discredit upon their management have for years been able to keep up freights and obtain the control of the market. The whole situation is now Changed in Australia. The Royal Commission has opened the eyes of the man in the street as well as of the man in the trade to the real position. Enterprising shipping companies now see that they must carry at low rates if they are to obtain the Australian trade at all. In this connection it is of interest to note that the Morayshire left Sydney with a large consignment of butter, accepted at the astonishingly low rate of 3-16th of a penny per lb. This is the lowest rate ever accepted since the Australian frozen trade began. It is a quiet season when the States have only a small exportable surplus, so it cannot be taken as anything more than a bit of "sporting competition" by the Houlder-shire line. Nevertheless, if the company can make it pay it is in striking contrast with the declarations of the mail companies that 3-4d. per lb. was the lowest paying rate any efficient steamship company could offer to quote.

The works in progress at Port Said for the improvement of the harbour are making good headway. The Suez Canal Company's programme provides in the first place for extended shipping accommodation and quay space. The Company's intention of converting Port Said into something more than a port of call is evident from such an item as the conversion of the present coal basin into a cargo-loading basin exclusively for Egyptian produce and imports. The new line of railway now being laid to tap the hitherto undeveloped north country of Egypt will undoubtedly aid in the development of the purely Egyptian trade that finds an outlet through Port Said. A new coal dock is being dredged out to give colliers direct access to the yards. Other works contemplated are a floating dock and the construction of extensive workshops and warehouses. Close upon 2,000 men are at present employed upon the operations, which will involve an outlay exceeding three-quarters of a million sterling.

The experiments carried on throughout the spring in the neighbourhood of Aboukir appear to have demonstrated the efficacy of petroleum in the treatment of the cotton worm. While the idea may not be new in some countries, it is quite a novelty in Egypt, and the success of the attempt is therefore all the more noteworthy and gratifying. The suggestion is due to Mr. Richmond, one of the managers of the Aboukir Company's estate. In order to render the fields distasteful to the female moth searching for a nest in the cotton plantations, the petroleum is applied as soon as the seed is in the ground, and while the water still lies on the soil. About 2 1/2 gallons per acre is the quantity required. A hole is drilled in the bottom of a tin receptacle, which is then carted over the fields, a thin stream of oil being thus poured on the surface of the water, over which it spreads evenly, and as the water sinks into the soil it leaves behind a fine a film of petroleum. Two or three applications sufficed to rid the plantations at Aboukir of a threatened invasion of the pest. During the experiments it was noticed that the ichneumon fly, or rather its larva, is a mortal enemy of the cotton worm, and the Egyptian Government might therefore be not ill-advised to encourage the idea of the sanctity of the ichneumon fly in the minds of the moslem fellaheen.

American speakers have dealt caustically with the want of acumen and enterprise which they suppose is keeping their countrymen out of the export trade in cotton cloths. Perhaps they have not looked at the official figures in a favourable light. By taking fewer pains than have been bestowed on proving the English industry to be on the road to ruin, the American export can be shown to be flourishing famously. Official statistics comparing the trade of the first four months of this year and last show that the export of coloured and uncoloured cloths to the Philippines has trebled, to China has increased five-fold, and to Japan twenty fold. A less illusory way of looking at the case tells that a yardage of 90 millions has been increased to 242 millions. This is evidence enough to prove that Americans are not too dull to do business in good times. The fact remains, however, that the British figures show an increase of 218 million yards (for the five months 317 millions yards) against the American increase of 152 millions.

THE fact that the phosphorescence of the sea is due to certain microbes has been turned to a remarkable account by M. Tarchanoff, a Russian physiologist. Having satisfied himself by his studies of these marine microbes in the Baltic, that their luminosity is caused by the function of respiration and the absorption of oxygen, he introduced into the lymphatic dorsal sac of a number of frogs a bouillon prepared from the culture of these microbes. This bouillon penetrated to the blood, and finding there the oxygenic conditions necessary to respiration, rendered the frogs luminous at night. If M. Tarchanoff could only render a similar service to human beings, thereby enabling them to "turn themselves on" in the dark, and dispense with gas bills, he might go down to posterity as the benefactor of his species.

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MAHARS' PETITION TO THE VICEROY.

THE following is the text which the Mahars of Bombay have presented to the Viceroy :—

"We, the Mahars who lately petitioned to the Bombay Government most humbly and respectfully take the liberty of placing the following few lines for your Excellency's favourable consideration.

Your petitioners are thankful to the Bombay Government for the sympathy it showed when replying to our petition and also for the promise of making good those of our requests which are in its power.

In reply to the request made by us concerning the Police Establishment the Bombay Government says "It is impossible to enlist more men on an increased proportion than the one existing at present. Caste prejudice has also made it impossible for Mahars to be in authority over men of other castes." Owing to our people not being employed in this Department as they should be and those that are there not being appointed to any posts of authority, we have consequently to suffer great oppression by so-called high caste Hindus in many cases which are impossible to state here. The Mahar is every where despised and treated with contumely, and should he dare to resent it in most cases he is insulted, scorned and abused. If he is alone then he is dealt with by kicks and blows to heart's content and at last is driven away. The Mahar is fully aware that even if he goes to law, he will receive no justice because most of the judges and other officials are of high caste that is Hindu. Again whilst travelling Mahars are obliged to stay in such places, where even cattle cannot be kept, and are therefore obliged to suffer many difficulties and inconveniences because there are no places, where they could stay and have food and water, &c. Our generous hearted rulers have for the convenience of all men built serais and laid water pipes, &c., but even these these oppressors do not let us use and we are thus obliged to pass our time outside the Dharmashalla in the biting cold and starve for want of food and water. Again there are charitable hospitals opened in several places by our benign British Government. If any sick person from amongst us should go to any of those hospitals for treatment, he is not examined carefully but is given some medicine from a distance because the number of high caste Hindus employees there is large. They are totally indifferent and careless even if he dies or whatever may become of him afterwards. We are thus subject to an unjust ill-treatment (under the British rule) at the hands of those who call themselves high caste Hindus and think themselves holy in this as well as in other Departments of the Government, only because the number of those employed is large.

We therefore, confidently hope that our gracious Indian Government, not heeding caste distinction will, in regard to our requests concerning the Police Establishment be pleased to enlist our people and give them posts of authority in an increased proportion than at present.

The Bombay Government says, "It is extremely difficult to put an immediate stop to the customs and manners of societies which have been in existence for many centuries."

We the petitioners, therefore most respectfully beg to draw the attention of our gracious Government to a similar oppression which existed for several centuries in another nation. It is thus :— In Japan there existed very low caste named Kamikudzahiroh. Collecting rags etc., carrying dead bodies and dragging dead animals, were the duties of that caste. The work which a Japanese of even a low position would never do, nay more than this, from which he would keep himself at a distance for fear of being defiled, was the work those Kamikudzahiroh caste people.

They were the grave diggers for burying the dead and also shoemakers, etc. On this account other people took great care not to come in contact with this caste for fear of pollution, if any of these people happened to acquire wealth by industry or then his becoming rich made no change in his position. Things went on like this till the year 1871, when the Japanese Council issued an order putting a stop to all the unjust ill-treatment of this Kamikudzahiroh caste and raising them up from their low position. By the issuing of this order the names Eta (excommunicated), Hinin (unmanly) were immediately discontinued. Their names were registered in the Register books like others. Their position and the means of their maintenance were fixed similar to that of others. What a great change this one order wrought ! About ten millions of people who were excommunicated from society were placed on a level with others in the sight of the law. The names Eta and Hinin are now only the names of the past. Some of these excommunicated and their children have fitted themselves for Government service, while others have taken to independent business, such as merchants, shopkeepers, etc. In short, one order from the Council brought these ten millions of people, who were at one time looked down upon like us as being unholy and low, on the same level with other castes. The Japanese Government could no longer bear to see this Kamikudzahiroh caste being ill-treated unjustly by others and hence this change. They immediatly brought in force the order stopping all that and giving them their due rights and privileges along with others. If our benign British Government will take into consideration the above example of the Japanese nation, there is a possibility of seeing better days for its humble petitioners than at present.

With regard to our request for admittance to the Indian Army and its Auxiliary force, the Bombay Government says that it is not authorized to deal with the question.

We, therefore, your humble petitioners, earnestly and most respectfully beg to request your Excellency-in-Council to enlist our men in the Indian Army and its Auxiliary force as before, and if the Government does not wish to enlist our Mahar men in the same regiments as that of the other castes, the Government may kindly form a separate regiment of Mahar soldiers only ; as there are in the Punjab separate regiments of the "Mojbis" and in Rajputana of the "Meras" or else if the Government finds it difficult to form a separate a regiment of Mahar soldiers they may kindly reserve one company of Mahar soldiers with each regiment with their own officers and non-commissioned officers.

In accordance with the just and impartial proclamation of the late Queen of England and Empress of India our people entered the Indian Army and many were given places of authority according to their ability and qualifications.

At the present time there are only a few Mahars serving in the Indian Army, they also are performing excellent services. In February, 1905, Driver Bhiwa Jairam Mahar, of the 13th Mule Corps, gained distinction—Order of Merit—for conspicuous gallantry in action at Jibaldi in Somaliland. If our kind Government grant your humble petitioners the above requests, we can confidentially say that Mahars will render excellent services to the Government. In past time when our people were serving in the Indian Army of the British Government they faithfully rendered their services to the Government and acquired a good reputation."

SPELLING.

(Concluded from page 4.)

The only practicable rule appears to be that a man is entitled to spell his name as he likes ; courtesy seems to demand that strangers should acquiesce. If a gentleman named Smith may call himself Montgomery, as the law certainly permits him to do, he may surely write himself down Smythe—he has merely chosen one of the variants of a particular age. And if there is a touch of tradition about that one, the sentiment is positively honourable. Where, for instance, is the modern leveller who would tamper with the time-endeared "Izaak" Walton or Shakspear's "Antony?" The creator of the latter, by the way, does not seem to have been disturbed by an undue sense of uniformity in writing his own name. Is there any etymological principle at stake whether we write "Guildford" (the town) or "Guildford" (the well-known street in London) ? As to foreign names, it has always been the English habit to rush at them. Macaulay says of the Duchess of Portsmouth that she was "a lady of the House of Querouaille whom our rude ancestors called Madam Carwell." On the other hand we have preserved the native "Louis" alongside of the home-made "Lewis," and have gone out of our way to add a final "s" to the French Lyon and Marseille. The matter is of little practical importance, but in foreign names there never has been and never will be any rule. And as to indigenous ones, it—almost, if not quite—equally seldom matters whether you put it down a we or not.

Enough, perhaps, has been said to show our drift. We dislike that mechanical sameness which is the ideal of the elementary pupil teacher who wants a rule for everything. We do not believe that there is a science of spelling, apart from philology, or that there is one way of spelling a word right, and one only. Our language as a whole has been wonderfully expansive. In harmony with this molar elasticity, as we may call it, we plead for molecular elasticity. Over-regulation is an admitted evil, but is certainly one of the tendencies of the day. Law and order are sufficiently preserved by etymology, beyond its jurisdiction individual imagination may play. Writing is the great home of the language, and it is well that the fashion of its furniture should tell of every phase of its antiquity. There is a danger that it may all become too angular. And, at any rate, we propose to remove one terror from the pen man of woman.

THE COTTON INDUSTRY.

REPORT OF THE TARIFF COMMISSION.

THE Tariff Commission has issued the first part of the second volume of its report on the condition of British industries, in which under the heading of "The Textile Trades," the cotton industry is dealt with. The publication consists mainly of statistical tables and diagrams with comments upon them, a summary and analysis of oral and written "evidence" furnished to the Commission, memoranda on the textile industries in certain foreign countries, replies to forms of inquiry issued by the Commission reports of the evidence given by cotton trade witnesses, and the Commission's general conclusions.

With regard to the countries to which British cotton manufactures are sent the Commissioners say : "India is the most important market for British cotton goods. The trade rapidly increased up to about 1887, since that time it has increased, but slowly. It is said that the development of the native industry has been prejudicial to Lancashire. Lancashire cloths made from coarse yarns are shut out of India. But the witnesses do not complain of the Indian cotton duties. In their opinion the arrangement is a reasonable one. With the rapid growth of the Indian cotton industry her export trade to China and other markets has grown, and has now reached considerable dimensions. Competition of a limited character is now experienced from Germany and Switzerland. With the British self-governing colonies, the experience of witnesses and firms responding to our forms of inquiry is that the trade of Great Britain has increased but that the trade of foreign countries has increased more rapidly. Their experience is similar with regard to other British colonies and possessions. Preferential tariffs so far as they have been adopted, have had a beneficial effect on British trade But the competition of foreign countries, particularly Germany, Belgium, Italy, and the United States is increasing. Witnesses are agreed that in regard to British colonies and possessions generally the maintenance of British trade is absolutely essential to the cotton industry, and that under a satisfactory preference system this trade is capable of great expansion. Witnesses are agreed that the loss of foreign markets, and the increased competition from foreign countries in neutral and colonial markets have had a prejudical effect on the cotton industry as a whole. In general, manufacturers have been forced into novelties, fancies, and specialities instead of their old trade in staple lines. But these cannot so readily be made to stock, and it is impossible to look far ahead. In such circumstances costs tend to increase and the competing power of British manufacturers is diminished. The changed conditions of the cotton industry have led to a widely prevalent feeling of insecurity, which has reacted on all branches of the manufacturing industry. The loss or restriction of the export trade has, in the opinion of witnesses, led to a great increase of domestic competition. It has in fact, been followed by what witnesses call a 'scramble for the home market.'"

INDIA ARMY ORDERS.

CAPT F C RAMPINI I A to be Supply and Transport Officer 3rd class, with effect from 12th May 1905. Major H de B Dorrington to be Supply and Transport Officer 3rd class, with effect from 12th May 1905.

On vacating his civil appointment as Agent to the Gover-Genl in Baluchistan, Col C E Yate, C S I, C M G Indian Army, is permitted to reside out of India.

The regulations for Garrison and Regiment Provost Prisons have been revised and copies will be issued to all concerned.

In supersession of all previous orders on the subject, the following instructions regarding the wearing of helmets by officers in India, are published for information :—Wolseley pattern khaki helmet.—(1) Will be worn by officers serving with British units, when parading with their men in all orders of dress. (2) By all other British officers when in khaki except when the lungi is worn. Other helmets.—(3) The existing pattern white or regimental helmet will be worn by staff and departmental officers in all orders of dress, except khaki and by officers in serving with British units, on ceremonial occasions, when not parading with their men. (4) White, drab or rifle green helmets of existing pattern, will be worn by British officers of the Indian Army in all orders of dress except khaki and except when the lungi is worn instead.

Nursing Sister J M Venour is permitted to resign the service, with effect from the 5th June.

The foot-note to article 48, Army Regulations, India, Volume I, Part II, having been generally misunderstood, it is notified that the following is the correct interpretation of the rule contained therein :—(i) A regiment which contains not less than three companies of Mahomedans, Hindus, Sikhs is entitled to one Moulvi, Pundit, Granthi, to minister to men of those religions, respectively, in the regiment. (ii) Only two of the three religious teachers indicated can be entertained concurrently in any one regiment. (iii) If a regiment be composed entirely of one class, say Mahomedans, only one religious teacher, a moulvi would be admissible for the whole 8 companies. (iv) If a regiment be composed of say, 4 companies of Mahomedans, two of Sikhs and two of Dogras, a religious teacher would be admissible for that class only of which there are three or more companies—in this case, for the Mahomedans. (v) If a regiment has several classes, but not as many as three companies of any one class no religious teacher is admissible.

The undermentioned officer is qualified for promotion to the rank of Captain :—Lieut G M Oldham, Royal Engineers.

At an examination held at Mauritius on the 19th April 1905, the undermentioned officer was successful in the subject noted against his name :—Capt C V Cummanney, 75th Inf (d) fl (Indian Military Law).

The following telegram from His Majesty's Secretary of State for India, dated 12th May 1905, is published for information :—Rate of exchange, Dollar Imperial expenditure in the East, is 1d for quarter ending 30th Sept.

The undermentioned officer is granted leave out of India :—Major-Genl H M Manson, Commanding Aden Brigade, for four months on private affairs.

HIGH COURT.—July 3.

Before The Hon. The Chief Justice and the Hon. Mr. Justice BATCHELOR.

For Confirmation of the Reports and for further directions and Costs.

1343—Little and Co—Chatoorbhuj Morarji vs Thomas Jewel Bennett and others—Smetham B and N

Before the Hon. the Chief Justice and the Hon. Mr Justice BATTY.

Appeals for hearing and final disposal.

1396—Nanu H and Co—Yacoobbhai Alias Jafferbhoy Mahomed Sajun vs Moosabhai Mahomed Sajun and others—Tyabjee D and Co—For postponement

1388—Mansukhlal J and H—Bhagvandas Narrotamdas vs Kanji Devji and another—Payne and Co

1397—Little and Co—N C Macleod vs The B B and C I Ry Co—Crawford B and Co

Before the Hon. Mr. Justice B. TYEBJI.

Suit for hearing and final disposal, Long Causes.

771.01—K S D Shroff—Mahomed Cassum Dharamsey vs Joseph Ezekiel and others—Crawford B and Co—Payne and Co and Little and Co.—Part heard.

Testamentary Suit

19-04—Malvi H and M—Jamnadas Bhugwandas vs Oodheram Balkisson—K J Billimoria

Long Causes

611,03—Madhavji and R—Vithaldas Damodhar and another vs Roopcoovervai widow and others—Bhalshunker K and G.

419-02—Jamsetjee and R—Abdool Hoosein and Moola vs Jan Mahomed Meherally and others—In person M B Chothia

250-04—Unvala and P—Motibai vs Rustomji Byramjee Jaruwalla and another—Pestonjee K and K B Mehta

523-04—Hiralal D—Cawasjee Engineer vs Balajee Jagannath

883-04—Hiralal D—Bai Dooloorbai vs Mumoohandas Ramjee and others—Ardeshir H D and Co and J R.

883-04—Muljl and D—Jan Mahomed Hajee Ossman vs Hajee Ganny Hajee Oossman—Captain and V—Testamentary suits.

23,01—Sorabji and J—Madwsudhan Raghabai and another vs Mauribai widow—In person.

324,03—Bhalshunker K and G—Vajeshanker vs Dinanath Vishun Madgaskar and others.

762,03—Jamsetji and R—Roja Bahadur Kushaba Chapaji Katay Patell vs Chimaji Balaji Kalay Patell—Mulla and M.

654,04—Captain and V—Shaik Abdur Rehman Bandaray and another vs Shaik Ebrahim Shaik Ameer Bendaray and others—Ardeser H D and Co.

15-04—Tyabji D and Co—Bai Menahai widow of Ranchordas Dewchand vs Kanji Waljl Madhowji and K

57-04—Tyabji D and Co—Sukanand Goorumukat and others Chandrabhan Mohunlal and others Payne and Co

Before the Hon'ble Mr Justice BATCHELOR.

Suits for hearing and final disposal, Long Causes.

and Co—Part heard

149-05—J P Dastur—Percy Herbert Burn vs Michael Mullin and others—Mirza and M—Part heard.

135-05—Crawford B and Co—Goolam Hoosein Fazal Dada vs Hamedi Dada Dewraj and others—Tyabji D and Co Crawford B and Co—(for trial of preliminary issue)

2-05—Captain and V—Jogjiwandas Karamchand vs Purshotam Canji and another—Daphtary F and D,

602,03—Wadia G and Co—Suntookbai vs Rambhavahoo widow and others—Mulla and M. and J F Dastur and Payne and Co—For trial of issue

249-02—Pestonjee R and K—Khjee Comoreey and others vs Waljee Mathurdas and others—Raghavaya and B K G and W—Tyabjee and Co

171-05—Muljl and D—Haji Razzak bin Vullee Gul and others vs Kamubai, widow and others—Captain and V

473-1892 04—Tyabji D and Co—Cassoor Megraj and others vs Haji Tar Mahomed Dada and others—Unvalla and P.

474-1892 04—Tyabji D and Co—Cassoor Megraj and others vs Hassun Habib and others—Unvalla and P.

568-04—Payne and Co Muljl and D—Valli Mahomed Haji Bawa and others vs Haji Ganny Haji Kurrim and another—Matubhoy J and M.

776-03—Ardeser H D and Co—Bairdas Natram Bhagwandas and another vs Shivji Jadhaj Sarsoji.

1331-01—Ardeser H D and Co—Hirjeebhoy Jeeba and others vs Haji Goolam Hoosein Azam—Payne and Co

231-01—M B Chothia and Pestonji R and K Vithaldas Ramdas and others vs Lalubai widow and others—Manockjee J and H

OUR TRUE RELATIONSHIP WITH INDIA.

LECTURE BY COL. YOUNGHUSBAND.

COL. SIR FRANCIS YOUNGHUSBAND delivered the Rede lecture at Cambridge on June 10, his subject being "Our True Relationship with India. The Vice-Chancellor (Mr. E. A Beck, Master of Trinity Hall) presided ; and the attendance included many of the heads of Houses, professors, and members of the Senate, and a number of ladies.

Sir Francis Younghusband, who met with a very cordial reception, said that at the beginning of the last century, many great Anglo-Indians who knew the people best and had the most sympathy with them conceived it to be our duty to so train and educate them that they would, eventually—in about a century's time—be able to stand alone without us. A century has gone by ; but with the increasing pressure of Europe upon Asia, there seems every year a less probability of our voluntarily leaving India. And if we did, the 300 millions would never be able to cohere together to resist invasion by land or by sea. The Hindu majority would not consent to be ruled by the Mahomedan minority and the masterful Mahomedans would not agree to be governed by Hindoos. India needed the strong cohesive power which our rule afforded ; and to train to stand by themselves a people who would certainly fall to pieces directly they were left alone was an unreasonable proceeding outside the range of practical possibility. Some however, expected that, even if we did not leave India voluntarily, we should be evicted under compulsion by the great forces now surging beneath the surface in Asia. But there was no evidence of any general desire on the part of the people of India to rid themselves of us. At the time of our worst reverses in South Africa, which happened to coincide with a period of intense famine and the visitation of plague—causes which alone would in many European countries, have driven the population to riots and attacks upon the Government—the people of India came forward with offers of assistance. They showed no signs of taking advantage of our embarrassments, but regarded our disaster as merely according to precedent in British history, and had full confidence in our eventual victory. The Government of India and officials might be criticised and abused, but the Sovereign never ; and the strongest tie by which India was held was the loyalty to the Sovereign. Loyalty to the chief was a religious principle with the Indian, and was intensely strong. The same feeling was carried on to the chief of their chiefs—the British Sovereign—and this feeling had been greatly developed by the kindly and sympathetic treatment accorded by British Sovereigns to their Indian subjects. Even with this tie binding India to England, some dreamt of the "Yellow Peril"—of Chinese millions, directed by Japanese genius flooding us out of India. The safeguard against this was the impregnable barrier of the Himalayas, our command of the sea, and the good sense of the Japanese, who knew full well that they had little to gain and much to lose by tilting against us in India. There was little likelihood, then, of our either voluntarily leaving India or being driven out under compulsion.

OUR MISSION IN INDIA.

But, if we were to retain our connection with India we must regard not merely our own selfish interests, but the good of the people of India as well. In the development of the human race the use of force seemed inevitable. But the fact that we had had in the past to use force in India would make us all the more ready and determined in the present and future to ensure that the good the Indians would receive from us would in the end far outweigh the injury done. To benefit the people was the inspiring thought of every British administrator in India though in working out that idea we must be careful not to let our old virility evaporate into weakly sentimentality. The idea of training the people of India was not one which would nowadays be either practicable or beneficial to the people. But we could at least train them to take a larger share in the administration, and in this respect much had been done during the last century. Less than 1,000 Englishmen were employd in the civil government of 250,000,000 of people and in the partial control of 70,000,000 more. There was only about one British civil officer to every 300,000 of the population and every 1,200 square miles of country. The greater part of the revenue and land administration was managed by natives of India, and the duties of civil Courts, excepting the Court of Appeal were almost entirely entrusted to Indian judges ; and Indian judge sat on the bench in each of the Higher Courts, and for many years past Indian judges had exercised jurisdiction in all classes of civil cases over Indians and Europeans alike ; eight Indians sat on the Legislative Council of the Viceroy 10 on the Council of the Governor of Madras, and 11 on the Council of the Governor of Bombay ; the competitive examination for the Indian Civil Service was open to Indians and Britons alike, and every year three or four Indians passed in ; and two Indians had sat as members of Parliament. When viewed over a long period, then, a vast amount had been done towards admitting the people of India to a share in the government of their own country. But the main service we could do them might be after all, perhaps, by no so much by taking them for Government offices and fitting them to take a part in political life, nor yet, in carrying out material improvements in the country intersecting it with irrigation canals, threading it with roads and railways, tying it together with telegraph lines, and yearly increasing the volume of its trade ; nor yet, again, in educating the people, in opening to their minds the gate ways leading to all the wealth of Western science and Western culture—not so much in these directions might lie the chief service we might do the people of India as in affording them by the peace and order we preserved the opportunity for developing along those spiritual lines which by nature they were best adapted. The Swami Vivekananda, on his return to India from a mission to America, said :—"Political greatness or military power is never the mission of the Hindoos. But there has been the other mission given to us, to accumulate, as it were, in a dynamo all the spiritual energy of the race, and that concentrated energy is to pour forth in a deluge on the world whenever circumstances are propitious. . . . India's gift to the world is the light spiritual." We British were driven to India for nothing better than trade ; but having gone there, we now found ourselves the means of affording a highly spiritual people the opportunity to develop their peculiar genius, just as the Jews were allowed to develop their special gift under the 'Pax Romana." During the last three-quarters of a century there had been a marked quickening in the religious life of the people, resulting in such movements as the Brahmo Samaj, the Arya Samaj, and others, by preserving order, by giving the people of India full opportunity to develop along the line most natural to them, and by ourselves giving them practical example of well-worked-out lives we should best help the spiritual-minded, gentle Hindoo.

A SPIRIT OF COMRADESHIP.

What, then, was to be our relationship with them? No one in the present day would like it to be that of conqueror and conquered. We did not conquer India for the sake of conquering it. We never had any such design. We conquered it, in spite of ourselves, because circumstances were—or, as some would rather put it, an all-guiding Providence was—stronger than we were. And having thus conquered it, as it were almost against our will, we had no desire that our relationship with the people should be that of conquerors to conquered, of master to servant. A more evil one with was that a paternal relationship should subsist between us, like one should be in the position of a wise, kind-hearted father looking after his children. But however appropriate this relationship might be in the case of young colonies who really were the sons of the fatherland, it was scarcely fitted to the case of India. Our method of government was often paternal sometimes even grandmaternal ; but the people were not our children, except by adoption. Nor, again were they our brothers. They might be very distant cousins ; but it was at least unscientific to call them Aryan brothers. Our relationship with the people of India should not be that of conqueror and conquered, and it could not strictly be paternal or fraternal ; but it could be, and should be, that of manly comradeship. On many a hard-fought battlefield they had proved themselves true comrades. No officer who had served with Indian troops in time of war looked upon the native officers as anything else but comrades. There was no civil official who, at the end of his period of service, did not look back upon his time in India without recollection of many an affectionate friendship. Even the faithful Indian servants were looked upon as real companions. The great chiefs had always shown themselves ready to stand by us as true comrades even in the dark days of the Mutiny, whenever there had been a scare of a Russian invasion, trouble in China, or disaster in South Africa they had come forward with generous offers of assistance ; while in times of great national sorrow, especially on the death of the late Queen, both chiefs and people had shown a wealth of sympathy such as could only come from a people having in them the essence of real comradeship. In working towards efficiency in the civil and military administration, we must be careful not to blight in the bud this delicate flower of comradeship now slowly developing ; for if that were sacrificed we should find India only loosely bound to us in the day of trouble, the zest and spring in the life of the people would be gone, and the fairest blooms of intellectual and spiritual development would never unfold themselves.

THE GRANDEUR OF OUR TASK.

In concluding his address Sir Francis Younghusband said :—The idea then which I would venture to suggest to your minds as governing all other ideas regarding our management of India is, this fundamental idea of treating the relationship between us and the people of India as one of healthy comradeship. And with this idea in our minds let us realise the grandeur and sublimity of the task which lies before us in India ; and when we have devoted a sufficiency of time to considering how best improve our material position here at home, how to get our food and clothing cheapest and house ourselves most comfortably and when we have likewise trained our minds sufficiently then, when we find some leisure to think of what we are going to actually do in the world what practical contribution we are going to make towards the general welfare of mankind let us turn our thoughts to India and those 300 millions of people whose destinies lie in our hands and let us so act that when in the distant ages the final history of our race is written we may be known to posterity not merely as the nation which was most clever at buying in the cheapest and selling in the dearest markets, nor even as the most cunning inventors and mechanicians, nor yet as writers and thinkers only, but in addition to and above all these, as the nation who most truly translated high thought into gene-rous action, who infused a fresher, a healthier, and a more strenous life into the millions of India who brought out all the latent good that for centuries had lain dormant in them, and gave them such an impulse and initial guidance as had started them fairly along the path which leads to the highest pinnacles of human glory and attainment. We sought them merely for trade. We found them immersed in strife. If ever we leave them may it be in that attitude most natural to them—with their arms stretched out to the Divine. (Cheers.)

The Vice-Chancellor said Sir Francis would not need a formal vote of thanks but he might say how gratified and proud they were that Sir Francis had given up a part of his short and well-earned leisure to come and tell them these things. He had given them great encouragement by having had the courage to come and talk to them about the supreme value of the qualities of personal character and of human brotherhood as being most important in helping to rule and guide our fellow-creatures. He had spoken of value of the personality, and it was because they realised the value of that that they welcomed a man who had seen things, and done things, and spent many years in the service of his country, and yet was able to show them that his heart was still young. (Cheers.)

REGIMENTAL DINNERS.

THE following officers of the late Bombay Artillery were present at the annual regimental dinner held at the Grand Hotel Trafalgar Square on Tuesday, June 13 :—Col. T M. Harris, Major-Gen. Malcolmson, Major-Gen. Denis de Vitre, Major T. B. Heathorn, General H. Le Cocq, Col. E. F. Sheppee, Col. T. N. Holberton, Col. W. W. Woodward, Major-Gen. J. Ritchie, Major-Gen. J. T. Leishman, Col. C. E. Basevi, Col. H. W. Stockley, Major-Gen. W. J. Finch, Col. E. Battiscombe, Col. T. H. Ouchterlony, Col P. Greig, Major J. Graham Edwardes, Col. F. Spring, Col. Pemberton and Col. A. B. Portman.

The Royal Engineers.—The Royal Engineers annual corps dinner was held at the Hotel Metropole (Whitehall Rooms) on June 10, General Sir Frederick R. Maunsell, colonel commandant was in the chair, and the officers present included :—Generals R. N. Dawson-Scott (colonel commandant) Sir H. Harison (colonel commandant), H. W. Montagu (colonel commandant), Sir Harry N. D. Prendergast, V C ; Lieut.-Gens. G D Pritchard (colonel commandant), W T Shone ; Major-Gens. E R Festing, Sir T Fraser, Sir R C Hart, V C E Renouard James, Sir W. Salmond, Sir Elliott Wood ; Brig-Gen. H M Lawson ; Cols. H E S Abbott, R Athorpe, W L C Baddeley A H Bagnold G Barker, C F C Beresford, Sir W S S Bisset, J E Blackburn, P T Buston, J C Campbell, H Cautley, E S E Childers, G Day, E Dickinson, J A Ferrier L B Friend, J F Garwood, G F Gorringe, F C Heath, A J Hepper J E Irvine, D A Johnston H P Kelly, E R Kenyon, N M Lake H P Leach, C B Mayne, E D Malcolm, R C Maxwell, J C Mould Maunsell, W Peakecocke, C Penrose, C Philpotts, F Rainsford-Hannay, C A Rochfort Boyd R M Ruck, W A E St Clair, G H Sim G E Shute H M Sinclair, H W Smith-Reeve, A G Thomson K R Todd, J C Taylor, C M Watson ; Lieut-Cols P R Bara-Murdoch J E Capper, E C Fanshawe, Sir E P C Girouard, G M Heath, W H Hinde, G M Kirkpatrick, G F Leverson, T J W Prendergast, A W Roper, &c.

The annual dinner of the 10th (Prince of Wales's Own) Royal Hussars, took place at the Whitehall Rooms Hotel Metropole, on June 1. There were present :—Generals Lord Ralph Kerr (presiding), Viscount Downe, H. Gough, J C Russell, and Barbazon ; Cols the Hon J Byng, Alexander, the Hon H L Crichton, Baird, Chaine, Sir Quintin, Spottiswood and Wilson ; Majors Barry, DSO, the Hon T Brand, the Hon G L Bryan, Durham, Sir John Milbanke, VC, Montresor, Poole, and Waite ; Lord Farnham, the Earl of Galtusborough, the Earl of Mayo the Earl of Shaftesbury, Lord Southampton, Mr Dorrelen Smith, Sir Owen Slacke, Viscount Valentia and Lord George Scott ; Capts the Hon J Dawnay Cave, Greenwood, Cave, Dundas Gill, Phillips, and Crichton ; and Messrs Bass, Chaplin, Potter, Preston, Ponsonby, Rose, Farquharson, and C Greenfell.

The 21st Lancers held their annual dinner at the Savoy Hotel on June 2. There were present :—Generals F W Benson and Cecil Wyndham ; Cols Owen, Lloyd Martin, Lorell Fowle, Spottiswoode and the Hon H G Crichton ; Majors Bowly, Cordeaux, Kenna V C Pirie and Smyth ; Capts Stapylton, Hutchison Clerk Ewing Williams, Cecil, the Hon R B F Robertson, Pilcher, and Dick-Cunyngham ; Messrs Anderson Delmega Smiley Wheler Moorhouse, Horsley Whitaker Smith Reynolds, Boyd-Rochfort Tringham Godfree Lister Part Gardner Cotesworth and Aspinall.

The annual dinner of the Norfolk Regt. took place at the Hotel Cecil on May 30. There were present :—Major-Gen. A G Wavell ; Cols, C E Borton and F W James ; Lieut-Cols, B James, H Josselyn L S Dumaney, D K Robertson, F Rowan-Robertson, H Scott, and F Winsour ; Majors T Farley, W R Inglis, A E Lascelles, H G Levinge ; R H Lombe, and W Corrie Tonge ; Capts, E P Elmhirst J A Ind, E W F Leighton, F E Luard, C H Renwick, H D Terry F E Walter, and Lieuts, B S Grissill and H L Willett.

The annual regimental dinner of the Lincolnshire Regt (10th Foot) was held on May 31 at the Grand Hotel, Trafalgar Square. The following officers were present :—Cols Ivatt (presiding), Archdale Goldfray, Hodgson, Huntley, R Johnson, Knatchbull, Little, O'Gorman Roberts, Rudge, Stockwell, Whitla and Elliott ; Majors Barter, Day, Du Buisson, Edwards, Herapath, Lloyd, and Mainwaring ; Capts. Gaitskell, Gardner, Hulke, V G R Johnson, King, Newbury, Wayne, Wilson and Hawley ; Lieuts Bromhead, Ellison, Spring, and Warren ; and Messrs A C Chamfer and R H Morant.

Major-Gen. England presided at the annual regimental dinner of the Somersetshire Light Inf, held on June 1, at the Grand Hotel, Trafalgar Square, and the following officers were present :—Major-Gen. Hallam Parr ; Cols. Borton, Colthurst, Show, Walsh, Hemley Gallway Payne, Evans, Williams, Thurlow, Pollock T R Parr, and Conobman ; Majors Braithwaite, Otway, Stewart, Swayne, Little, and Ross ; Capts Elgar W H Maud, C C Maud, Cooke Hurle, Hardman, Barry Compton, Rawling Chandler Wardlaw and Bayle ; and Lieuts Walsh Campbell and Bally.

The annual regimental dinner of the 3rd batt. Princess Louise's Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders (Highland Borderers' Dining Club) took place at the Savoy Hotel on June 2, when the following past and present officers attended :—Lieut-Cols J Scott Plummer and J Craigie Halkett ; Major Maxwell Rouse ; Lord George Dundas and Lord Cardross ; Messrs. E Brettell, J Ure, E O Stewart, J Wallace, W Somers Schuster J L Gordon, J R Couper, W A Hunt, and Col J M Hunt.

The annual dinner of the Royal Berkshire Regt, took place at Princes' Restaurant on June 1 when the following were present :—Major-Gen. R Stewart Cols J L Bowles, W A Collings, E W McCracken, C P Temple and C E Yate ; Lieut-Cols S J Butler, H S Hassard, W K McClintock, J T Otway, Lord G Pratt, and W Thornton ; Majors G H Arbuthnot F G Barker, F M Birch, A S Cave, R G Chase, C M Edwards, C Moore, Sir T Pasley, Bart, E Rhodes, C Turner and T J Wheble ; Capts. W E Annestly, A H Bachurst (Manchester Regt.), A G Bingley, C E Birch, T Brown, F H Foley, F C Gosset, H C Hay T C Hincks, T E C Hunt, G P Hunt, F C Mitchell, R G MacDonnell, C Pierce, G W Richards, W B Thornton, A S Turner, and W J Walton, and Messrs L H Cockerell, N B Challenor, H T Curtis, R E Elgie, J D Greenshields, J B Hall, A M Houldsworth, O Steele, and St J Quarry.

The 13th Hussars held their annual dinner at the Hotel Cecil on June 1. Among those present were :—Major-Gens. Sir Stanley Clarke and Baden-Powell ; Cols Sir Fitzroy Maclean, Bart, K C B Arthur Tremayne, and J K Spilling ; Lieut-Col, G Williams Majors T Milbourne, J W Christie, A Gray, R Braithwaite, K McLaren, J H Tremayne, and T B Phillips ; Capts. Frank Osborne, J T Wigan, H J Stern L R J S Bastyn, A Symons, and L Wise ; and Messrs. W T Featherstonhaugh, W J Moore, J Watson, W A Kennard, Basil Williams, W R Hargreaves and P D Kuight.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you broken in rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is harmless and pleasant to taste it produces natural, quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain and the little cherub awakes as bright as a button. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere.

WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION IN OTHER LANDS.

WHILE a Bill for the amendment of the English law relating to the compensation of workmen for injuries by accident is before Parliament, it is not unprofitable to consider the law which is in force in some other countries in relation to this important subject. A Blue-book recently issued gives a short account of the steps which some other countries have taken towards the protection of those who are engaged in industrial pursuits.

According to this publication it appears that the law in different countries has progressed along the same lines. In the first place, the workman who sustained an injury in the course of his employment was left to the remedy of an ordinary citizen. It was his first duty to prove negligence on the part of his employer, or some act of omission or commission on the part of the employer, or one or other of his subordinates, which gave rise to the injury.

The first country to depart from the rule that a workman should be left to his ordinary remedy and to recognise that the workman was entitled to a greater meed of protection, was Germany (by a system of compulsory insurance). Next came Austria, and then other countries in the following order :—Austria, Norway, Finland, England (Workmen's Compensation Act, 1897), Denmark (which country adopted an Act very similar to the Workmen's Compensation Act), Italy France Spain, Holland, Greece, Sweden, Russia, and Belgium. The United States is conspicuous by its absence from the foregoing list and it is notable fact that none of the States of the Union appear to recognise any principal of compensation which does not compel the workmen to establish negligence on the part of his employer. We have noted that England came after Finland, in 1897 ; but it must not be forgotten that an Employers Liability Act was passed more than twenty years ago. That, however, did not recognise the right of the workman to compensation unless it could be shown that the employer was negligent.

In the British Colonies a system of workmen's compensation, based upon our Act of 1897, has been largely adopted. In New Zealand an Act upon the lines of the Workmen's Compensation Act was passed about five years ago, the provisions of which extend to "any industrial, commercial or manufacturing work" carried on by an employer as part of his trade ; and also affects "any mining quarrying engineering, building, or other hazardous work carried on by or on behalf of the employer, whether as part of his trade or not." South Australia, Western Australia and British Columbia have also passed Acts for the compensation of workmen and the question is under consideration.

Some of the peculiarities of the law as applied, in the different countries above mentioned deserve consideration. In Germany protection is afforded to "(inter alia)" persons employed in forestry and window-cleaning. It also extends to butchers and seamen. A German workman is only disentitled to compensation if he brings about an accident by gross misconduct. In Germany, where the system of compulsory insurance is in vogue, it is provided that where accidents are frequent, insurance must be paid for by the employer at an increased rate. The funds are provided by the trading association.

In Austria neither seamen nor agricultural labourers are entitled to compensation. In Norway, persons engaged in the handing of ice are protected from accident. The different countries appear to differ very widely in respect of the persons who are to be held entitled to compensation. In Italy the term "workman" (who is entitled to protection) includes :—Everyone permanently or temporarily employed outside his own house for a fixed sum by time or piecework and every person superintending others provided his wages do not exceed 5s 7d. per day, and that he is paid at least monthly. It also includes apprentices In France, the term workmen is not defined. In Spain it includes :—"Whoever regularly performs manual work outside his own house on another's account."

There is also some divergence in the law of different countries as to what conduct shall hold a man disentitled to compensation. In France the compensation is subject to diminution, if the injury is due to the fault inexcusable of the employe. In South Australia, an employer is relieved if the accident is due to the serious and wilful misconduct of the workman, and to no other cause.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a.m., on Saturday, give the following results :—

Wards.	Plague Attacks.	Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade ...	0	0	0
B Mandvi, Chukla, Oomerkhadi and Dongri ...	1	1	10
C Market, Dhobi Talao Fanaswady, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao, and Kum

ECHOES OF SCIENCE.

ENGLISHMEN are periodically reminded of their wasted food supplies. The Cryptogamic Society in their yearly festival demonstrate the wealth of nutritious fungi which might be, and yet are not, eaten. And now the Japanese who are teaching so many lessons at present are showing us the value of bracken shoots as an article of diet. Baron Suyematsu has been telling us we ought to eat boiled bracken. And the Japanese Club have been showing how it ought to be done, by organising a sort of bracken feast at which the shoots of the fern were served up hot with a saltish sauce, and cold with a sweetish sauce. The brackens require to be steeped in some alkaline solution to neutralise the acids before cooking. This is accomplished in China and Japan by soaking in wood ashes. A soda solution of course answers equally well. Under the name of warabi they form a favourite dish in Japan. A distinguished war correspondent who was present at the Bracken Feast remarked that as a boy, he had eaten boiled bracken in Ireland. And it is related in the Journal of Sir J Banks that the New Zealanders used the roots of the bracken for bread. These were roasted and pounded up to get rid of the bark. What remained had a sweetish clammy but not disagreeable taste.

The discovery of the sixth and seventh satellites of Jupiter by Professor Perrine is another triumph for photography. Had their light not been registered on the sensitive plate, their existence would probably never have been discovered. It is suggested that these new moons are not original members of Jupiter's family, but rather captures. They have been drawn, that is to say, within the sphere of Jupiter's influence from outside, just as masses of meteoric matter are drawn to the earth. Only instead of reaching Jupiter their independent motion, combined with the planet's attraction have resulted in an elliptic path round the latter. Saturn's tenth moon is also the gift of photography. It appeared on a number of plates which had been used in determining the orbit of Phoebe.

On November 6, 1904, the cable which connects Valdez and Sitka Alaska broke down. On testing it the break was located about ten miles from Sitka. When the cable was handed up it was found to have captured a whale 50 feet long. A loop of the cable passed round the lower jaw and held it fast. The strands of the cable were much torn and twisted, and there were several breaks in the conductors. Probably the whale, swimming with open mouth, had unintentionally taken the cable, which lay suspended on the irrigularities of the bottom, in its jaws. Only one other case of a whale interrupting a cable service is recorded, and that was in the Red Sea many years ago. In this case, the tail of the cetacean was caught in a loop of the cable. A case is recorded, however, of a pair of eagles which stopped the electric supply service of Fresno, in California. The machinery at the station was quietly sending on electricity at 10,000 volts, when the service was suddenly interrupted. After going over a considerable length of wire the surveying party reached the top of a mountain five miles from the power house. There they found the cause of the disaster in the shape of the charred remains of two eagles. These birds alighting on two adjacent parts of the three phase current must have touched each other and formed a short circuit. The electrict current rushed through them and they were thus cremated.

The idea that heavy artillery firing is productive of rain is an old one and cases are recorded where great battles have been followed by heavy showers. This has been one of the methods practised by the modern rainmaker. But the firing of cannon has been more usefully employed for the keeping off of hailstorms. It is found that the storm cloud may be broken up, and dispersed in this way. In the wine-growing district of Beaujolais, in Central France cannon firing for the prevention of hailstorms has been systematically carried out for a number of years. And evidence is now brought forward to show that the five years, 1900 to 1904, during which it has been practised compare favourably with the previous years 1891 to 1900. It is also said that thunder and lightning are frequently suppressed within the region while raging outside it. As a practical proof of belief in its efficiency it may be mentioned that there are no fewer than 25 societies for dispersing hailstorms by cannon firing within the district.

To solve the ever-pressing puncture problem an American inventor has devised a new tyre. The pneumatic tube is placed inside a protecting rim of steel, which itself has a band of solid rubber let into it. Should the inner tube become deflated the outer rim can be adjusted so that the wheel can still be used.

The discovery of new coal seams or the extension of old ones is a matter of no little importance in this country. At Dover a new seam has been reached at a depth of 1,443 feet. This seam is in two layers and 11-2 feet in thickness. Other and thicker seams are expected lower down. The search for the Staffordshire thick coal, the famous "Tenyard Seam," at Claverley, however, has had to be abandoned. At 2,190 feet the basement beds of the Coal Measures were reached without finding it. The coal of the great Yorkshire coal field is worked in many places beneath the younger rocks which bound it on the east. Coal seams have been proved near Gainsborough, in Lincolnshire, beneath 1,700 feet of younger rocks, showing that the coal field is getting more deeply buried as it extends eastwards. But trawlers about 65 miles east of the mouth of the Humber often hand up bits of coal from that they call the "Coal Pit." It is thus possible that the rocks of the Yorkshire coal field, after reaching a certain depth, begin to rise again and crop out in the North Sea.

The Island of Eigg, off the West Coast of Scotland is not only a notable land-mark but is also one of the most interesting islands in the British Archipelago. It is a monument and a record of a curious episode in the volcanic history of Scotland. The active volcanoes of, perhaps, Miocene age, had spread out a great plateau of lava, out of which have now been carved many of Scotland's fringe of islands. A river flowing westward hadcut forit self a channel through the lava. Then volcanic activity recommenced, and filled up the river channel with fresh lava, sealing up the gravel of its bed. This unnamed Scottish river might have uttered the classical complaint put into the mouth of the river Xanthus by Lucian:—"Vulcan has killed all my unfortunate fish. Then the forces of denudation carved out an interesting monument of what had happened—the Island of Eigg. The two lava flows, enclosing a little bit of the old valley, and the river gravel, can all be made out.

The Bee-orchis, perhaps the most beautiful of British orchids, is now in flower on the grassy slopes of the South Downs. This species in curious among native orchids in that it is self-fertilised, whereas in most species there are elaborate contrivances for securing cross-fertilisation by insects. This was one of the things which made Darwin wish he could live a few thousand years. He wished to see the Bee-orchis become extinct, an end to which he thought its habit of self-fertilisation was leading it.

One of the most curious things about serpent venom is that each species seems to be immune to its own poison. If a snake inoculated with its own venom it remains unaffected. M. C. Phisalix, who has done so much work on this subject, finds experimental evidence that this immunity is to be attributed to the presence in the blood of a free antitoxin This neutralises the poison as it is introduced.

In the spring all have noticed the deeper, crimson that comes upon the robin's breast, as well as the new crest of the lapwing the general impression is that the spring brightening up isdue to the growth of new feathers. But it has been pointed out at the Ornithological Congress that it is not always so. In certain American birds, for example, the brighter colour is actually due to the wearing down of the feathers. The brightly coloured barbs are covered with duller shaded barbules. When these latter wear off then the brighter spring plumage appears.

Lunacy is on the increase in the county of Middlesex. The annual report gives the following statistics as to the causes of insanity, apart from heredity and previous attack:—Intemperance in drink, 50; adverse circumstances, 30; domestic trouble (five males, twenty-three females), 28; old age, 19; fright, 13; love affairs (four males, seven females), 11; religious excitement, 1. Labourers head the list of males with 38, clerks being next with 18. On the female side, the appended figures are furnished:—No. occupation, 108, housewives, 98; domestic servants, 34; charwomen, 11; laundresses, 9; actress, 1. The rate of recovery is 42 per cent and the death rate 9·6 per cent. One woman was discharged as recovered after over twelve years in the asylum.

"There can be no question whatever that modern surgery saves an enormous number of lives that formerly would have been lost. Many serious internal conditions are now cured by the prompt use of the knife, where, in old days, there would have been nothing to do medically beyond rendering the passage into the hereafter as painless and easy as might be. In many abdominal and other internal conditions, says the "Medical Press" there is probably not half operation enough. Where the thing is overdone is in the hands of some specialists who, in many cases charge exorbitant fees for operations, the necessity for which is not obvious. But the day of the non-operative surgeon is done. Dr. Ernst Schweninger, who has raised the cry of alarm against excessive operation, is one of the old conservative school, whose views belong to a prehistorical and preaseptic school of surgery. The sceptic average layman will act wisely, when it comes to a question of this kind, to place himself wholly in the hands of a medical practitioner of conscience and repute and to abide by his decision."

THE WEATHER.

(BY TELEGRAPH.)

SIMLA, JULY 1.

The monsoon current during the past week has penetrated into the Central Provinces, Gujarat and Kathiawar, besides giving rain over Assam and parts of Burma and Bengal, but the total rainfall is dropping much below the normal in Upper India.

To-day storm entered the Central Provinces moving west-north-west. General rain has fallen on the West Coast, at Orissa, Chota Nagpur in the Central Provinces and lightly in Bengal. Local rain has fallen in Burma, Assam, the West Himalayas, and Deccan. Seoni reports 4 inches; Nagpur 3 1/2; Amraoti and Bombay 3 inches, Raipur, 2 1/2 inches; Akyab, Cherrapoonjee, Cuttack, Chanda, Ratnagiri and Mercara, 2 inches; Sibsagar, Chaibassa, Agra and Surat, 1 1/2 inches; Sambalpur Udaipur and Ahmednagar, 1 inch. General rain will continue in the West Coast and rain may be expected in the Central Provinces, the South United Provinces West Central India and locally in Burma, Assam, Bengal, West Himalayas and Deccan.

SIMLA, JULY 2.

The storm in the Central Provinces yesterday moved slowly in a north-westerly direction and is filling up. General rain has fallen on the Burma Coast, Gujarat, Central Provinces, and West of Central India. Nearly general rain has fallen in Assam, and Bengal: local rain in the interior of Burma, in the West Himalayas and Sub-Himalayas. Indore reports 4 1/2 inches, Pachmarhi 4 inches, Akyab 3 1/2, Veraval, Akola and Bombay 3 inches, Tavoy Narayanganj, and Khandwa 2 1/2 inches Jessore, Hoshangabad, and Amraoti 2 inches, and Umbala, Bhuj and Ahmedabad 1 1/2 inches, Dessa 1 inch. General rain is probable on the Burma Coast, West Coast and nearly general rain in Assam, Bengal, Central Provinces, Central India, and Gujarat. Local rain in East United Provinces, West Himalayas and interior Burma.

Two large trees were blown down on Saturday in Rampart Row. One, a great giant, fell across the road near Messrs. King, King and Co's offices and for a considerable time the tram service on that line was interrupted the passengers transhipping to Colaba trams.

THE WEATHER AT SEA.

The steamer Flamingo, Captain H. Dunckley, which arrived in harbour on 30 June from Calcutta, reports having experienced strong S. W. monsoon. The steamer Bohemia, Captain A. Hunt, which arrived in harbour on Saturday from Glasgow, met with strong S. W. monsoon.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Byculla. In.	Cts.	Esplanade. In.	Cts.	Fort. In.	Cts.	Colaba. In.	Cts.
Previously registered	1	57	9	49	9	59	10	14
Sunday 2nd July	0	53	4	90	5	63	1	10
Total	2	00	14	39	15	22	11	24
Total fall to 2nd July '04	19	11	21	07	21	41	15	24
Total fall to 2nd July '03	23	43	24	37	21	43	28	47

RAINFALL AT CUMBALLA HILL.

From 6 a.m. to 6 a.m. 1st July Inch. 5 and 2nd July. Cents. 43

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M. ON SATURDAY, THE 1ST OF JULY.

STATIONS.	Pressure 8 A.M.	Wind, Direction.	Wind, Average hours.	Temperature in Shade, Maximum of past 24 hours.	Temperature in Shade, Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity 8 A.M.	Rainfall, Past 24 hours.	Rainfall, Since 1st June to date.	Variation, 1st June to date.
Bushire	29·521	W	12	88°	82°88	....	0·00	6·01	
Jask	29·518	E	19	92·3	85·2 80	....	0·00	—	0·11
Muscat	....	....	..	...	...	....	0·00	—	....
Aden (29th)...	29·724	ENE	10	95°	83°75	....	0·50	+	0·49
Lahore	29·426	W	3	112·9	89·31	....	0·00	—	1·90
Sirsa	29·459	WSW	5	110·3	90·11	....	0·00	—	1·81
Delhi	29·450	N	5	107·3	89·2 17	....	0·03	—	1·91
Agra	29·421	N W	4	103·2	92·9 33	....	0·00	—	1·54
Cawnpore.....	29·463	E	3	107·5	86·8 6	....	0·00	—	3·59
Allahabad ...	29·460	ESE	3	110·0	89·0 17	....	0·00	—	5·01
Jhansi	29·494	W	5	109·6	93·7 55	....	0·70	—	1·40
Jacobabad ...	29·445	SSE	6	111·2	84·7 6	....	0·00	—	0·99
Karachi	29·511	WNW	13	93·3	81·3 07	....	0·00	—	0·69
Joypore.....	29·5·0	W	5	110·2	87·1 31	....	0·37	—	1·89
Ajmere.....	29·533	W	5	106·9	85·5 47	....	0·41	—	1·74
Deesa.....	29·558	SW	5	107·1	79·0 04	0·03	0·03	—	1·79
Ahmedabad...	29·496	Calm	5	103·8	77·1 76	0·09	0·09	—	5·43
Bhuj	29·587	NW	14	10·3	81·5 79	....	0·00	—	1·99
Jamnagar ...	29·557	WNW	10	96·0	81·8 57	....	0·08	—	3·22
Dwarka	29·593	WSW	12	99·4	81·3 84	....	0·01	—	....
Rajkot	29·606	W	8	99·9	81·0 65	....	0·37	—	1·27
Bhavnagar Para.	29·599	NW	11	102·0	83·5 57	....	0·00	—	1·71
Veraval	29·616	WSW	10	87·1	81·2 84	....	0·01	—	5·00
Neemuch	29·570	SSW	13	104·0	78·7 07	....	0·00	—	4·31
Indore	29·566	W	5	97·6	75·1 71	....	1·28	—	4·57
Sangor	29·622	WSW	9	100·4	83·1 91	....	0·55	—	7·24
Jubbulpore...	29·536	WSW	5	104·9	79·1 64	0·70	1·60	—	7·11
Hoshangabad	29·580	WSW	5	105·0	81·2 60	0·01	0·05	—	6·03
Khandwa.....	29·581	SW	1	94·2	76·1 80	0·02	2·57	—	2·78
Raipur	29·565	SW	8	99·2	76·4 81	0·55	0·81	—	6·97
Nagpur	29·587	NW	8	98·0	76·8 88	0·87	4·01	—	3·72
Amraoti	29·591	W	1	95·2	75·0 88	0·32	1·23	—	2·95
Akola	29·584	NW	6	99·8	75·9 85	0·03	1·51	—	2·81
Surat	29·620	S	6	95·2	74·5 88	0·05	1·51	—	7·11
Mahegaon.....	29·623	Calm	2	95·9	75·0 89	0·39	0·83	—	3·53
Bombay	29·647	S	14	85·1	76·8 90	0·17	4·34	—	13·75
Poona.....	29·657	W	12	92·6	72·4 71	....	2·32	—	1·65
Ahmednagar.	29·666	NW	6	89·4	72·0 84	0·35	2·08	—	2·91
Aurangabad..	29·696	calW	8	88·6	74·7 76	0·11	1·38	—	....
Sholapur	29·669	WSW	14	91·2	73·9 66	....	3·21	—	0·85
Ratnagiri.....	29·676	ESE	6	79·4	73·3 91	0·24	10 24	—	17·39
Bijapur.....	29·674	W	16	91·4	71·8 78	....	1·26	—	2·89
Belgaum	29·710	WSW	24	74·8	69·8 96	0·06	3·42	—	4·39
Mormugoa ...	29·724	NNW	11	78·5	73·4 91	1·50	29·87	+	7·34
Karwar.....	29·749	SSW	8	79·0	73·6 85	1·35	33·21	—	0·34
Mangalore ...	29·766	NNE	7	78·4	74·9 86	4·35	46·60	+	12·39
Calicut	29·729	WSW	9	79·7	74·2 80	1·22	34·14	+	0·36
Cochin	29·807	W		84·7	75·6 87	0·29	25·43	—	1·89
Bangalore ...	29·775	SW	10	80·7	66·3 80	....	2·38	—	0·51
Hyderabad (Deccan).	29·651	W	9	86·9	72·7 77	....	1·58	—	2·46
Masulipatam.	29·615	WNW	11	90·5	75·1 91	1.78	6·48	+	0·99
Bellary	29·665	WSW	11	89·0	73·2 81	....	3·38	+	1·72
Cuddapa	29·677	W	M	99·2	77·9 67	....	3·47	+	0·32
Madras	29·680	S	8	100·5	80·0 68	0·16	9·71	—	1·25
Coimbatore...	29·764	W	12	81·9	71·1 80	0·06	1·38	—	0·19
Trichinopoly.	29·727	W	10	94·0	77·3 60	....	1·47	+	0·08
Nagapatam...	29·708	W	10	94·3	78·3 73	....	0·32	—	1·02
Colombo	29·850	SW	8	86·0	7 ·3 83	....	3·07	—	4·04

In column Wind "Rate per hour" L=Light, M=Moderate F=Fresh, S=Strong, H=Heavy.

Bombay Local Rainfalls:—J. J, H=0·43 (2·95); G. T. H=0·61 (3·14); St. G, H=0·79 (5·45); C. P.=0 17 (4·31).

SUMMARY.

Pressure changes have been regulated by the westward progress of the depression from the Orissa Coast. They show a brisk rise at Lahore, Sirsa, Ajmer Bangalore, Masulipatam and Madras, a brisk fall at Amraoti, Raipur, Hoshangabad, Jubbulpore and Saugor, and a slight rise or fall elsewhere. The abnormal chart indicates a depression in the Central Provinces with centre somewhere to the north of Raipur.

Winds are cyclonic in Central India, Berar the Central Provinces and at Hyderabad (Deccan) Masulipatam, Allahabad, Cawnpore and Jhansi, while they are north-easterly to south-easterly in the Punjab and at Cochin, Calicut and Surat, and south-westerly to north-westerly elsewhere. The force has been strong to a gale at Belgaum, Bijapur, Bangalore, Sholapur, Aurangabad, Poona, Bhuj and Allahabad.

Temperature.—The maximum temperature has been 6° to 19° in defect of normal at Hyderabad (Deccan), Malegaon, Amraoti, Nagpur and Indore and 7° to 11° in excess in Rajputana and at Lahore, Agra, Cawnpore, Allahabad, Jhansi, Ahmedabad, Bhuj, Saugor, Jubbulpore and Akola and minimum 7° in defect at Surat and 5° to 9° in excess in Rajputana and at Jhansi, Cawnpore and Lahore. The highest temperature in the shade was 117° at Jacobabad and the lowest 67° at Bangalore.

Cloud and Humidity.—The sky is cloudy to overcast over a large area.

Rain.—Thirty-one stations report rain to-day, the important falls being 3·74" at Nagpur, 3·27" at Amraoti, 3·02" at Bombay, [2·32" at Raipur and between one ano two inches at Mangalore, Karwar, Mormugao, Ratnagiri, Aurangabad, Surat and Agra.

Weather.—The most important feature in the weather is the advance of a depression from the Orissa Coast into the Central Provinces. The depression is a small one but is likely to give rain over a large area. It shows a tendency to move in a west-north-westerly direction.

N. LESLIE,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

FLORILINE—For the Teeth and Breath.—A few drops of the liquid Floriline sprinkled on a wet toothbrush produces a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. The Fragrant Floriline being composed in parts of Honey and Sweet Herbs, is delicious to the taste, and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Of all Chemists and Perfumers. Wholesale Depot 33, Farringtop Road, London, England.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE steamer Flamingo, 2150 tons, Captain H Dunckley, arrived in harbour on the 30th June, with a cargo of coal

THE steamer Southgate, 2378 tons, Captain C Thomson, sailed yesterday for Trieste, with a general cargo.

THE steamer Ras Bera, 2,560 tons, Captain. A S Morris, arrived in harbour on Saturday from New York via Zanzibar with a cargo of 10,000 cases of kerosine oil for Colombo.

THE steamer Stephanotis 2584 tons Captain G House arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta 17th June, with a cargo of coal.

THE B and P S N Co's steamer Ahmadi 1640 tons Captain F M Crooks arrived here on the 2nd instant out from Hoderda 24th June, via Aden with a general cargo

THE B I S N Co's steamer Jumna, 940 tons, Captain H C Fenwick, arrived in Bombay yesterday from Calcutta, 14th June, via coast ports, with a general cargo

THE B I S N Co's steamer Lama, 910 tons, Captain M G Williams arrived here yesterday from Fao, June 26th with a general cargo and 44 deck passengers

THE B I S N Co's steamer Lioga, 943 tons, Captain R J Rickford, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Karachee 29th June, with a general cargo and one cabin and 40 deck passengers.

THE steamer Bohemia, 3,180 tons, Captain A Hunt, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Glasgow 24th May via Liverpool with a general cargo, and Mr and Mrs Seaward and infant and Mr Clarke as passengers

THE B I S N Co's steamer Bancoura 2198 tons Captain A J Abbott arrived in harbour on Sunday from Rangoon 6th June via coast ports with a general cargo and Lieut L M Salmond as a passenger

ARRIVAL OF THE CHINA AND AUSTRALIAN MAILS.

THE P and O S N Co's steamer Bengal Captain G Phillips, arrived in harbour yesterday from Shanghai 13th June via intermediate ports with China and Austrian Mails a general cargo, and Mrs Wilson and Mr J Scott as passengers.

THE Committee of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce have decided that Friday, 30th June, should be regarded as a half weather working day for steamers in the Prince's and Victoria Dorks.

MEN-OF-WAR AND ROYAL INDIAN MARINE SHIPS.

IN GOVT. DOCKYARD.

R I M S Hardinge Comdr Hewett ..... Crine.. R I M
R I M S Canning.....Comdr A J Marshall.... R I Marine
R I M S Investigator, Comdr H M Heming... Surveyi Steamer
R I M S, Elphinston.. Lt Comdr A S Balfour..... R I Marine
R I M S Comet .. Lieut Comdr A Hamilton ..... R I Marine
Three "Grecio Boats ..... Royal Navy
H M S Bedbreast... Lt Comdr H C Somerville .. Royal Navy

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—JULY 1.

Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agent.
India	2591	Forbes	.....	.....	M M & Co
Eden (bque).....	414	Scotton	.....	.....	The Captain
Sitdhana.....	2074	Robinson	.....	.....	M M & Co
Ilria	3420	Tice	.....	.....	M Nackenzie & Co
Augustus	3071	Bockholt	.....	.....	Bombay Co
Malta	3900	Peters.....	.....	.....	11,7 P & O Co
Pekin.....	2523	Cooke	.....	.....	P & Co
Tonawanda.....	3182	Brown.....	.....	.....	Standard Oil & Co
Aynthia	924	Curtis.....	.....	.....	F F Campbell & Co
Grantly Hall.....	2585	Jones.....	.....	.....	K N & Co
Hein.....	726	Olsen.....	.....	.....	F F C & Co
Burnfield.....	2614	.....	Mackenzie.....	.....	Bombay Co
Nuddea.....	1941	.....	Dowing.....	.....	M M & Co
York Castle	3466	.....	Cowie	.....	R A Willis
Nubia.....	3351	.....	Tait	.....	W & A Graham & Co
Bomi.....	1539	Guy	.....	.....	Shaw Wallace & Co
Itchia.....	3402	Hartley	.....	.....	M M & Co
Flamingo	2150	.....	Dunecklay.....	.....	Cory Bros
Ras Bera	2560	.....	Morris	.....	T M & Co

VESSELS IN DOCKS.

PRINCES DOCK.

Shed.	Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destinations.	Date.	Agents.
A	Clan Alpine	2285	Green ...	M'lles...	16-7...	F Muir & Co
B	Clan Lindsay ...	2499	..Memahon	...Havre.....	4-7	F M & Co
C	C & R City of Vienna	2717	Morrison	K'chi	4-7	K Mixon & Co
D&E	Dido	3127	Pickering...	Hull via, K'chi...	8-7	F M & Co
F	Gorjistan ...	2200	Saunders.....	K'coi..	4 7..	E Latham & Co
G	Safari	1432	Ulrich...	Aden.....	8-7	C Dinshaw & Bros
K	Amaryllis.....	2587	Lash...	Amsterdam..	6-7	J M'intosh & Co
H	Patiala.....	1929	Willsher.....	Zanzibar....	4-7	M. M. & Co.
O	Bundeerah ...	1346	Tepe	Zanzibar.....	6-7	A Strandoo
M	Ulia.....	3426	Livinston	Stream.....	3-7	M M & Co
P	Biscombe.....	2433	Wisnom	Antwerp.....	5-7	J M'tosh
Q	Wharfedale....	1831	Newton.....	Antiverp.....	5-7	M M & Co
						R A Willis

P. D. H. W.

M	Sabarmati.....	524	Ahmed.....	K'chi	1-7 Shpd & Co
	M. D. D. P. D.				
	Calcdonia.....	3529	Tocque	London	3-7 P & Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

1	Bohemia 2960	Haup L'pool	...	12-7..	W & A Graham & Co
3	Lavendale.....	2515	Gray.....	.....	15-7 M M & Co
6	Havraise.....	3589	Castian.....	K'chi	5-7 M & Co
7	Southgate ...	2378	Thompson.....	Trieste.....	27 T M & Co
9	Rajah.....	3634	Bullock	Calcutta.....	4-7 T M & Co
10&11	Lowenburg....	3661	Lunde ..	K'chi.....	5-7 Glade & Co
15	Madura.....	2275	.....	Bamber..	Bu.rch... 4-7 M M & Co

ARRIVALS.

July	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
1	H M S Redbreast...	Sumerville ...	Colombo, June 23
	Ras Bera s	Morris	New York, &c
	Bohemia s	Hunt	Glasgow, May 24
	Lioga s.....	Rickford ...	Karachee, June 29
2	Bancoura s	Abbott	Rangoon, June 6
	Ahmadi s	Croons	Hadeida June 24
	Lama s	Williams ...	Fao June 26
	Jumna s	Fenavick.....	Calcutta June 14
	Stephanatis s ...	Howse	Calcutta June 16
	Bengal s	Phillips.....	Shanghai 13

DEPARTURES.

July	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
1	Arcadia s	Cubitt	Aden
	Soubgate s	Thompson ...	Trieste
	Ilria s	Tice	Rangoon

The following vessels entered for on Saturday:—
Steamer Ahmedi for Jeddah.
" Bohemia for Dunkirk.
" Bemo for Rangoon.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The Bombay mails of 17th instant arrived at Brindisi yesterday 29th June.

COLOMBO, JULY 1.

The P and O Co's steamer Banca, arrived here to-day

HONGKONG, JULY 1.

The P and O s s Tientsin left here yesterday afternoon, The P and O s s Nubia left here this afternoon. The s s Bohemia has arrived at Victoria Dock from Glosgow.

DAILY EXPORTS.—JULY, 1.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

City of Vienna s—500 cwts wheat Ralli Bros
Clan Alpine s—44 bales wool David Sassoon and Co; 32 bales wool Kbjee Sewjee 50 bales wool H A M Osman
Nubia s—2200 cwts oil cake K B Sajan 31 bales wool N Goculdas 18 bales wool G Gangadas

FOR LONDON.

Caledonia s—72 cwts Condiments N K Jussawalla 21 cwts chutney Framjee Nowrojee; 307 cwts Condiments Manockjee Poonjiagee and Sons, 1 bale carpets Latham and Co

FOR NEW YORK.

Caledonia s— 4 bales carpets Latham and Co; 6 cwts rampatree, M J Joomabhoy and Co; 20 cwts condiments New York Export and Import Company
Dido s—3 cases carpets and Co, Finlay Muir and Co

FOR HULL.

Dido s—2100 cwts myrabollams and 4000 cwts cottonseed Wagjie Bechir; 364 cwts myratollams E Ojmersey 1520 cwts cottonseed and 7000 cwts castorseed Ralli Bros

FOR ANTWERP.

Boscombe s—50 cwts fenugreek and 2000 cwts poppy seed Volkart Bros; 110 bales cotton F F Campbell and Co.; 240 bales cotton The Bombay Co
Wharfedale s—200 bales cotton fly and waste C Heerjee and Co; 1493 cwts teaseed 13054 cwts linseed and 896 bales cotton Ralli Bros 110 bales cotton J A Begbie and Co

FOR HAMBURG.

Lowenburg s—2001 cwts linseed E D Sassoon and Co; 952 bales cotton Ralli Bros; 110 bales cotton F F Campbell and Co

FOR DUNKIRK.

Havraise s—55 bales cotton The Bombay Company
Clan Lindsay s—6000 cwts linseed M C Michalbdi and Co 55 bales cotton J A Begbie and Co

FOR GENOA.

Clan Alpine s—3000 cwts linseed John Fachiri

FOR SHANGHAI.

Malta s—8 bales twist R S N Talati and Co; 1200 bales twist Talati and Co; 109 bales twist Framjee Sons and Co

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT-COL. E. FERRERS NICHOLSON, V. D. COMMANDING.

Bombay July 3, 1905.

1 The Miniature Rifles Range at Head-Quarters is available for practice, daily, except Sundays until further orders. Hours for practice will be as follows—From 1-30 to 3 p m and 7-30 to 9 p m.

2 Extract from India Army Orders No 328 dated 22nd May 1905 is published for information:—

The Government of India have approved of the adoption of a new pattern of Khaki drill frock for British troops in which a rolled collar has been adopted and a pleat down the back.

In accordance with the above members are requested to return their Khaki Coats to Head-Quarters as soon as possible for alterations.

Members are also requested to place their names on the inside of their coats.

By Order,
A R. SHARP, Captain,
Ag. Adjutant B. V. R.

BABY'S FUTURE

Something for Mothers to Think About

Lives of Suffering and Sorrow Averted

And Happiness and Prosperity Assured by

Cuticura Soap, Ointment and Pills When All Else Fails.

Every child born into the world with an inherited or early developed tendency to distressing, disfiguring humours of the skin, scalp and blood, becomes an object of the most tender solicitude, not only because of its suffering, but because of the dreadful fear that the disfiguration is to be lifelong and mar its future happiness and prosperity. Hence, it becomes the duty of mothers of such afflicted children to acquaint themselves with the best, the purest and most effective treatment available, viz., The Cuticura Treatment.

Warm baths with Cuticura Soap, to cleanse the skin and scalp of crusts and scales, gentle applications of Cuticura Ointment, to allay itching, irritation and inflammation, and soothe and heal, and mild doses of Cuticura Resolvent, to cool the blood in the severer cases, are all that can be desired for the speedy relief and permanent cure of skin tortured infants and children, and the comfort of worn-out parents.

Millions of women use Cuticura Soap, assisted by Cuticura Ointment, for preserving, purifying and beautifying the skin, scalp, hair and hands, for annoying irritations and weaknesses, and for many sanative, antiseptic purposes which readily suggest themselves.

Cuticura Resolvent, liquid and in the form of Chocolate Coated Pills, Cuticura Ointment and Cuticura Soap are sold throughout the world. Depots: London, 27 Charterhouse Sq.; Paris, 5 Rue de la Paix; Australia, R. Towns & Co., Sydney; Boston, 137 Columbus Ave. Potter Drug & Chemical Corp., Sole Proprietors.

Send for "How to Cure Baby Humours."

B.G.

"APENTA"

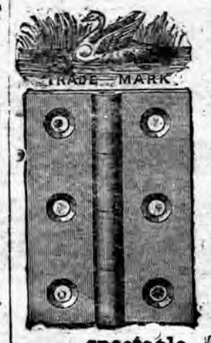
NATURAL APERIENT WATER

IS THE BEST ELIMINANT.

GOLD MEDAL,
ST. LOUIS EXHIBITION, 1904.

ORDINARY DOSE.—A Wineglassful before Breakfast.

GOLD & CO.'S



BIRMINGHAM, ENGLAND, WROUGHT IRON HINGES ARE THE CHEAPEST AND BEST IN THE MARKET.

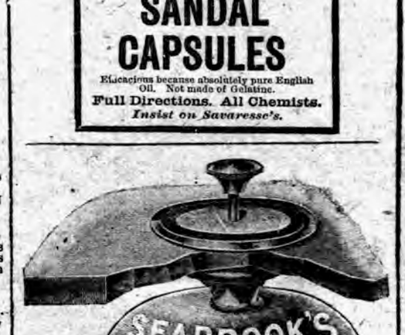
Indentors can obtain same through all Respectable Merchants.

None are Genuine except with the "Swan" Trade Mark.

SAVARESSE'S SANDAL CAPSULES

Elicacious because absolutely pure English Oil. Not made of Gelatine.

Full Directions. All Chemists. *Insist on Savaresse's.*



All parts interchangeable.
SEABROOK BROS., 32, 33, 34, Featherstone Street, London, E. C.

MINERAL WATERS

TRADE REQUISITES

LARGE STOCK of Codd's patentglass ball Bottles, Soluble Fruit Essences Oils and Colourings from well known English manufacturers. Salphuric Acid and other acids

REFINED

SACCHARIN

and every article connected with Aerated water factory; also machinery with their parts can be had at moderate price from

CURRIMBHOY JALLALBHOY & Co.

General Merchants and Commission Agents

No. 104, Bhoosari Moholla, BOMBAY.

NOW READY.

THE

INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE

FOR JULY, 1905.

SPECIAL TIME AND FARE TABLES OF ALL THE

INDIAN RAILWAYS.

ABSTRACT OF RULES AND REGULATIONS,
THROUGH ROUTES AND FARES FROM
BOMBAY TO PLACES IN INDIA AND ABROAD

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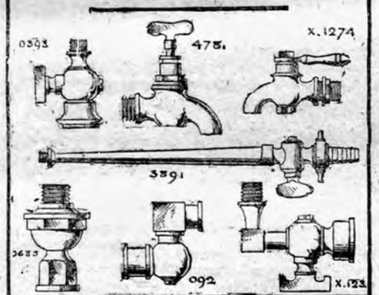

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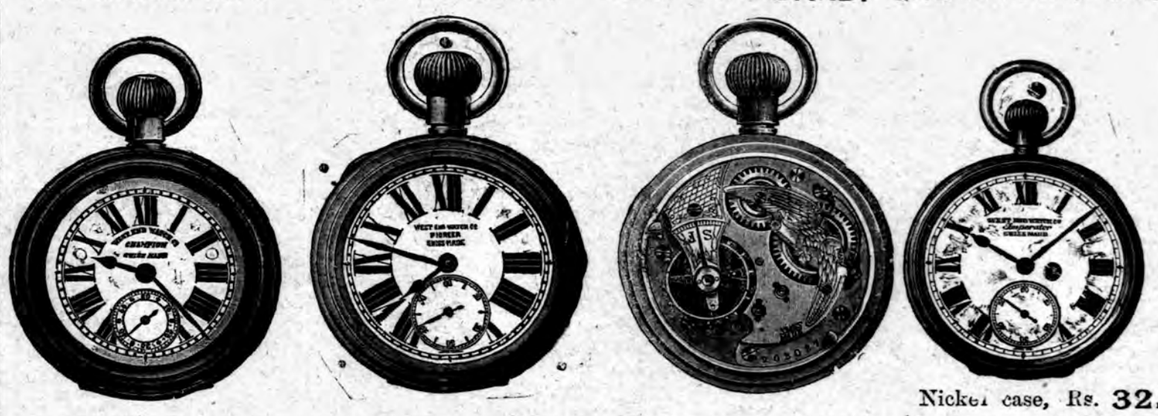

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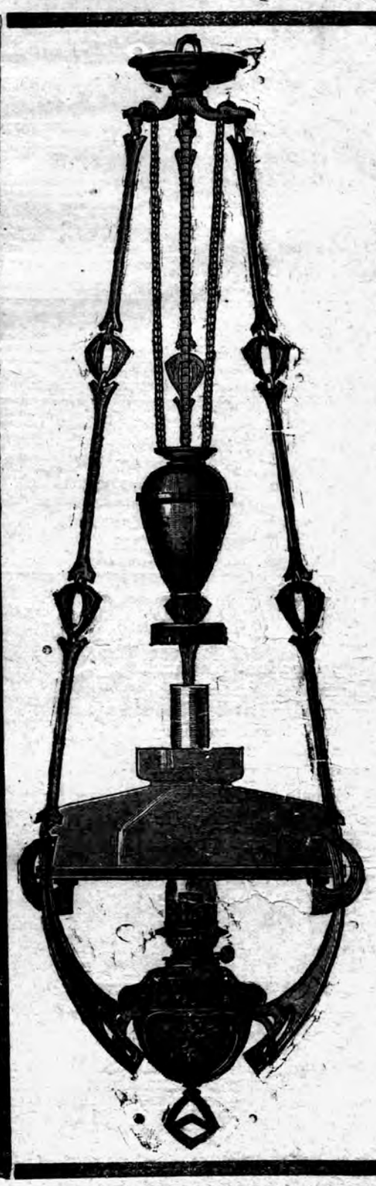

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